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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE CRISIS IN MEXICO.

The present unhappy condition of things in our sister Republic, instead of exciting generally the sympathies of the people of the United States seems only to have the effect, upon no inconsiderable portion of them, of inflaming their lust of acquisition, and spurring their ingenuity to devise the most rapid means of seizing upon and *annexing* that distracted territory. Even thus early political speculation has been indulged, on the occasion of Santa Anna's abdication, to an extravagant extent.

The subject is too important in its bearing upon the future destiny of the United States to be lightly or hastily treated; and we are not yet in possession of facts sufficiently authenticated to justify us in a prophecy of what is to be. We have too often avowed our sentiments as to the policy of national aggrandizement by territorial acquisition to make it necessary that we should repeat them on this occasion. It may become expedient for us hereafter to take a part in the discussion of the various questions which the present state of Mexico has called up. In the mean time we are content to listen to what our contemporaries say upon the subject; and, when we find any thing from them which we can heartily recommend to the attention of our readers, we shall take care to give it a conspicuous place in our columns, as we now do to the annexed remarks from that widely-circulated journal, the "Public Ledger" of Philadelphia.

In commenting upon an assertion of a New York paper, that there is no other future for Mexico but annexation to the United States, and the further speculation that the day is not distant when the stars and stripes will float over the whole of that magnificent land, even to the Isthmus of Panama, the Ledger says.

"These are brilliant visions, and eminently seductive, especially to young and excitable natures. It is a fine thing to believe that one belongs to a race and nation whose destiny is to conquer the world; and it is even more intoxicating if one can delude himself into the nation that the area of freedom and civilization will be simultaneously extended. The Spaniards seized Mexico under this idea three hundred years ago. At that time they were to the rest of the world what the Anglo-Saxons are now. Their notion was at the head of Europe, their infantry was the best in the world, their energy was proverbial. Nor was it only the temptation of advancing the material interests of Mexico which influenced them to the conquest; but the desire of converting heathens to christianity was the prominent impulse with Cortez, and one as sincere as it was prominent. Yet we see the consequences. The victors, instead of elevating the vanquished, have only degraded themselves. A few flakes of snow cannot change the ocean into ice; neither can a few colonists transform a population inferior in character, but vastly superior in numbers, into a community equal to themselves.

"It is wise to look this problem in the face. If Mexico is annexed to the United States, either the Anglo Saxon invaders only must be allowed to vote, or an ignorant demoralized population, one-quarter Creole and three-quarters Indian, must exercise the franchise. The former plan would be directly opposed to the spirit of our republican institutions; the latter would place our liberties at the mercy of the Mexicans. Human nature is such that when the balance of power is possible to be obtained by a party, the most enormous bids will be made to secure it. Now, the States which would be formed out of Mexico would hold this balance of power. Moreover, in exercising the supremacy they might thus obtain the Mexicans could not be expected to favor what we consider freedom, but the reverse; for their customs and institutions are notoriously different from those existing in the United States, and a people's social and politicial opinions are as notoriously determined by those influences. Mexico, in fact, is perishing because her people have not those healthy notions of liberty which alone can avert anarchy and dissolution.

"Are we prepared for this? Does a wise man, when he hears that a person has a pestilence, think to improve his own health by making the infected patient his bedfellow? If Mexico was an uninhabited country, or inhabited only by a few roving Indians, it might be of value to us. But what can we do with its worthless population? Reduce the poor creatures to slavery? Surely that would not be to advance human progress. Admit them, *en masse*, to vote? The existence of our institutions might be imperilled by such an act. Limit their right to the franchise? This would be at once to lay a bounty on disaffection and to violate the spirit of our republicanism. In whatever way we turn, the annexation of Mexico, under existing circumstances, is surrounded with perils. Let us pause, therefore, before we allow dazzling visions of 'manifest destiny' to involve us in a blunder from which we might never be able to recover."

We beseech our readers to ponder well upon these views, and compare them with the principles which governed the great Founders of our Republic throughout the whole course of their political life; and then to endeavor, as far as the influence of each may extend, to impress the moral they convey upon the minds of all with whom their personal intercourse may bring them into contact.—*Nat. Int.*

Sad Accident.—A boat containing four white men and two negroes, was run over by the steamer Jas. R. Grist on last Saturday night a short distance above town, on the Cape Fear River. The white men we learn were saved, but the two negroes were drowned. Coroner J. C. Wood is holding an inquest on the dead bodies to-day.

The Wheeler Slave Case.—The jury in the Wheeler slave rescue case, returned a verdict this morning of not guilty on the first count, charging riot, and not guilty against all the defendants, on the second count—assault and battery—except in the cases of Ballard and Custis, who are pronounced guilty.

Cowles, in his excellent "History of Plants," notices the virtue of hemp thus laconically:

"By this cordage, ships are guided, bells are rung, and rogues kept in awe."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1855.

FAYETTEVILLE & RALEIGH PLANK ROAD.—At a meeting of the Stockholders held on Wednesday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the remainder of the year, that is, until the 2d Tuesday in Feb'y next, viz: J. H. Cook, Jno. McNeill, Nathan King, Wm. Huske, Jno. P. McLean, W. J. Anderson, and James Banks. And at a meeting of the Directors, subsequently held, J. P. McLean was elected President.

A resolution was adopted recommending a revision of the rates of Toll on the Road, with a view to increasing the same; and also, to proceed at once to collect by suit or otherwise, all the notes for subscription to stock remaining unpaid.

WESTERN EXTENSION.—We understand that at the Stockholders' meeting at Salisbury on Thursday last, the whole amount required from individuals to build the first section, was found subscribed. Morganton was fixed as the terminus.

The Stockholders elected Hon. John W. Ellis of Rowan, R. F. Simonton of Iredell, L. M. McCorkle of Catawba, and Thos. G. Walton of Burke, Director. The other Directors are to be appointed by the Board of Internal Improvements.

COTTON AND CORN CROPS &c.—A letter from a friend in Montgomery, dated the 3d, says that the weather is very dry and water courses remarkably low; that Cotton is suffering greatly for want of rain; that the corn crop will fall much below the general expectation, though better than for several years; the deficiency in quality being made up in the quantity planted.

THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.—We have heard with much regret. of the death of EDWIN A. HEARTT, Esq. Junior Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder, and for several sessions of the N. C. Legislature, Raleigh correspondent of this paper—posts which he filled with credit to himself, and pleasure and profit both to his and our readers.

A communication, announcing his death, says:

He was in the prime of life, being in the 36th year of his age. His worth as a man, and public spirited citizen, his industry, his benevolent disposition, his bland and courteous manners, his honesty of purpose, and his unbending integrity, won for him the respect of all, and the sincere love of a large circle of friends who mourn over his early death. In connection with his aged and venerated father, he conducted a paper, which, for a manly and dignified avowal of sentiments, a careful exchange of editorial courtesies, and a high toned morality compared favorably with any paper in the State.

YELLOW FEVER.—On Thursday and Friday last 26 deaths each day in Norfolk. On Saturday there were 1200 cases in the City and on Sunday 50 burials. On Monday 40—among the deaths on this day, we regret to notice that of W. E. Cunningham, Esq. Editor of the Beacon. On Tuesday 60 deaths. The Correspondent of the Petersburg Express says that it has been found impossible to dig single graves, and a large pit has been dug, and the coffins placed in layers above each other; and so filled up with lime and dirt!

In Portsmouth, the number of deaths is not so great, but quite as large in proportion to population—about 24 a day.

Application is to be made to the Government for assistance in removing the people of the two Cities to Old Point, Rip Raps, &c.

There were 471 deaths in the city of New Orleans for the week ending the 26th ultimo, of which number 357 died of yellow fever.

AID TO THE SUFFERERS.—At a public meeting in this Town on Tuesday, the Commissioners were authorized to send $500 to the relief of the sufferers in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Private contributions and collections in the Raleigh Churches, for the same purpose, amount to $870.

SMALL POX.—People living in the neighborhood of Newbern are considerably alarmed at the supposed prevalence of Small Pox in that town. The Town Authorities have issued a card signed by the Physicians denying it, but stating that a disease known as "Variola Varicelloides," intermediate between chicken and small pox, has been prevalent there since May, and that two cases have recently resulted in death.

KANSAS TROUBLES.—The bad feeling and acts of violence of recent occurrence in Kansas, are made the pretext at the North for a good deal of abuse of the Southern men participating, and of the South generally. Our friends seem to forget in their denunciations of the *Missouri* squatters who have out-voted the *freesoil* squatters, (hinc illæ lachrymæ) that the North began this game. As soon as the Kansas Bill became a law societies were formed all over the North and money subscribed to colonize Kansas with abolitionists, and thus make it a free State. The Missourians, whose slave property was thus threatened, merely adopted the same plan, sent more men, who squatted as the freesoilers did, and at election day out-voted them.

That is the sum and substance of the whole trouble; and the result has unfortunately led both sides into acts of violence for which both are to blame. The North cannot rightfully complain—it is merely beaten at its own game. We of the South regret that the Missourians have suffered themselves to be led into initiatory acts of lawlessness and violence, for we wish the South always to preserve its true position of obedience to law. If trouble comes, let the South be free from all shadow of blame.

SOUTHERN VIEWS.—Since the Southern elections are over, and the necessity for concealment is thus removed, most of the Southern papers, of all parties, have turned their attention to the political movements North. On all hands they are *now* regarded as exceedingly dangerous, and only to be defeated by union and harmony at the South. Nearly every paper we receive has something in it about "clouds of darkness overshadowing the future," "obscuring our political atmosphere," "threatening our dearest rights," "endangering the lives of our wives and children," &c., &c.

Such an awakening to the dangers which beset us is, perhaps, better late than never. But one cannot but wonder that it has come so suddenly. The threatening movements at the North have been quite as frequent during the progress of the Southern campaigns as now. Nobody, however, was told of them *then*—it might have endangered somebody's success.

Another queer thing. Each party at the South is busy excusing, palliating, to some extent even concealing, the actions of its allies at the North, and endeavoring to saddle the odium of abolitionism almost exclusively upon its opponents. This is all gammon. There are a few Whigs, a few Locofocos, and a few Know Nothings at the North alive to the folly of their people, and endeavoring manfully to stem the tide of fanaticism. Whether they will succeed is matter of doubt and remains to be seen. The South has nothing to hope from any party at the North. Possibly, good men in all the organizations may be induced to unite and save the country. Those who do so are true patriots and deserve well of their country, no matter by what party name they may be called.

The Richmond Whig of this morning is especially riled at the result of the Wheeler investigation in Philadelphia. It says:

"The Judge, (Kelly) in his charge, besides intimating very clearly his sympathies for the black ruffians, laid it down as indispensable law, that the negro woman and her children were as free as Col. Wheeler, as soon as they touched Pennsylvania soil—that no master can take his slave with him in passing through Pennsylvania, without thereby liberating him. In other words, that the property of a citizen of Virginia is no longer property in Pennsylvania. Well, this being law in Pennsylvania, we suppose, it is competent for Virginia to pass some laws bearing upon Pennsylvania property. If they rob and steal our negroes under color of law, we may, and we shall be recreant to our best interests, if we do not speedily take redress into our own hands. Citizens of Pennsylvania, no doubt, have a large amount of property—goods, wares and merchandize, and, perhaps, some heavy debts, within the limits of Virginia. Let the *law* lay hands upon every particle that can be found in the Commonwealth—and let express provision be made, that no officer shall be required to swear to support the Federal Constitution, where those States are concerned who disregard that instrument. We much prefer carrying on this sort of system of reprisals with our Yankee brethren. *There is plenty of Yankee property in the South at this time to re-imburse is for all the negroes they have stolen from us.* One general, comprehensive, sweeping statute in every Southern State will reach the whole of it. Let the Union stand forever, with the *same fraternal, cordial feelings*, which exist in one quarter, extended to the other! Let us of the South come to love Yankee property with the same ardor that they love Southern property!

It is a blessed thing, indeed, to live under a common Government, with one half privileged to plunder the other with inpunity! But for our part, as belonging to the plundered, we are tired of it. We are for extending *border*-law to both sides of the line. Our calculating cousins of Yankeedom have had a monopoly of the business heretofore—for the future, we must share it with them.

We hope our new rulers may take this view of the matter. If Gov. Wise has not fixed his eyes upon the Presidency, and is not disposed, like the old Richmond Junto, to trade off the interests of the South for Northern votes, we may confidently expect him to pursue some such energetic course as this which we suggest. At the present time it is perfectly clear that the South has nothing to expect from any party at the North. The whole is thoroughly Abolitionized, or if there be individual exceptions, they are powerless for good. The Black Republicans are omnipotent in all that region—and the South must look to herself for defence and redress."

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.—An Illinois paper defending the Nebraska Bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, was met with the statement that Mr. Clay disapproved of the principle upon which the Nebraska Bill is founded, as evidenced by his support of the Missouri Compromise. In turning over the files of the National Intelligencer, however, it found the following paragraph, in the issue of Feb. 9th, 1820:

"*Missouri Bill.*—The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Baldwin in the Chair) on this bill. The restrictive amendment prohibiting slavery north of 36° 30′ being under consideration, Mr. Speaker Clay rose and addressed the committee *near four hours* AGAINST THE RIGHT AND AGAINST THE EXPEDIENCY OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT."

And the St. Louis Republican of that day in giving a synopsis of Mr. Clay's speech, says:

"Mr. Clay, in his very able speech of the 9th of last month, took the ground that, under the constitution of the United States, NO RESTRICTION COULD BY CONGRESS BE PLACED UPON A NEW STATE ASKING FOR ADMISSION INTO THE UNION THAT WAS NOT PLACED UPON THE OLD THIRTEEN STATES. He contended that every State admitted into the Union *must stand*, in all things *upon an equality with the old States;* and that Congress could not place upon any new State, or upon any Territory that might hereafter apply for admission as a State, ANY RESTRICTION THAT SHOULD ATTACH TO THE STATE, OR HER PEOPLE, AFTER IT WAS ADMITTED INTO THE UNION; for, when admitted, each State and her people must have *all the rights* of the pre-existing States.

"He contended that each State and the people thereof, HAD THE RIGHT TO DETERMINE FOR THEMSELVES WHETHER SLAVERY SHOULD OR SHOULD NOT EXIST WITHIN HER BORDERS. Such a restriction as this is an act of gross injustice to the people who, in after years, may inhabit the territory north of the proper line, *is an act unauthorised by the constitution of the United States.*"

The same paper, in publishing the speech, remarks:

"This speech was one of vast power and clear, unanswerable reasoning upon the power of Congress over the Territories, and the right of the general government to interfere with the question of slavery.

"'We are ourselves,' said he, 'opposed to the principle of slavery, and will do what we can to have a clause in our constitution fixing a *limit* to the existence of the institution in Missouri, *but in our estimation Mr. Clay was right*, that it is a question to be decided by us, THE PEOPLE of Missouri, and CONGRESS HAS NO POWER OR CONTROL OVER IT.'"

The doctrine then contended for by Mr. Clay is the basis of the Territorial Laws of the last Congress, and of the great Compromise of 1850. It was the leading inducement to fight the battles of the revolution—that the people *here*, not the Government in England, should have a voice in the regulation of their own institutions. It is the united sentiment of the South now and will not be receded from. The people of the North have made it a pretext for an unprecedented warfare upon Southern institutions. It is a pretext merely. They opposed the Missouri Compromise and destroyed its advocates in 1820; they have uniformly refused its adoption in the organization of all territories acquired since; and the doctrine which they now oppose, they advocated in 1850. The whole amount of the trouble is, that *agitation* is their food; and they cannot be made to do without it, because they believe, and with some reason, that the South merely blusters, never acts. A A dissolution of this Union would almost destroy the prosperity of its Northern section. This is understood at the North quite as well as here; and would have its effect, but that the constant bullying of Southern Locofocos heretofore has deceived them into the belief that the South cannot be driven from the Union.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, SEPT. 1.

For the first time, I think, in all my travels, I am detained by sickness. Instead of being in New York, engrossed with business, I have been in bed for the past four days, with a painful though not dangerous attack, of which I cannot hope to be relieved for some days to come. It is not pleasant to be sick any where, and we are apt to think, least of all at a hotel in a strange place. But if I had been at home, I could scarcely have received, from our busy people, more kind inquiries, visits, and offers of service, than I have to be thankful for here, from friends and acquaintances, Southern and Northern.

Summer passed away yesterday, with *a frost*, and with it passed, yesterday and to-day, some hundreds of the summer birds which visit the Springs, for fashion, health, or pleasure. There are still, however, many hundreds here. At Union Hall, the excellent house at which I have stopped for many years, there lodged last night 440 persons. The season has been the most successful one ever known, upwards of 20,000 visiters having arrived, nearly all within the months of July and August. Of these, Congress Hall has had upwards of 4000, the United States nearly 4000, and Union Hall about 3500. This last, however, has had a larger number of boarders at all times than either of the others, owing to the fact that many of its guests remain for weeks and months. And this fact also accounts for the marked difference in the habits of social intercourse which prevail here over the other houses, at which few remain long enough to become acquainted. In this respect, as well as in most others, Union Hall is decidedly the most pleasant hotel at which I ever stopped. It is to be enlarged before the next season, by the addition of a new brick building capable of holding 150 more. And before the next season after that the entire front wooden building is to be torn down and a more commodious and convenient brick building substituted. It is wonderful that two or three months of business will justify such large expenditures.

The public mind here, as every where, has been terribly shocked by the late rail road accident. My own impression is that the principal fault lay in the driver of the carriage which attempted to cross the road, and next in the failure to have some one at that end of the train on the look-out for obstructions. Two ladies of our acquaintance, from Philadelphia, left here to meet their husband and father in New York. I see his name among those of the wounded—both his legs fractured. Instead of pleasure, what a painful meeting. A few years ago, I was, with my family, in the rear car of a train near Washington City, which was running back to recover a freight car which had accidentally become detached; and we had before us then the prospect of annihilation, for, after we had gone by, workmen had removed the rails from the track, and there was no one on the look-out for the almost frantic gestures of the workmen, who thus endeavored to give warning. Part of the train was thrown off, and one car considerably crushed, but providentially no one was hurt. I saw then that the fault lay in the failure to station some one at that end of the cars. To the six or eight persons in that car who saw it all, it was a moment of awful anxiety. The crowd of passengers who were in the other cars were entirely unconscious of danger.

The following paragraph, from a Utica paper, records another instance of negro stealing, whilst it winds up with some advice too practically honest to be heeded by the thieves to whom it is addressed:—

"*Fugitive Slaves in Utica.*—A fine looking negro about forty years of age, with his wife and several children, spent yesterday at the residence of a colored friend in Post street. They arrived in this city by the "underground" on Saturday night. The Committee of Safety visited them during the day. They were to have been sent to Canada to-day. This family were recently sold in Kentucky to go further south, but seem to have preferred a more northern country. Nobody feels very sorry that this family are "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled;" but if the Committee of Safety would occasionally appropriate some of their funds for the purpose of feeding, clothing and educating the wretched niggers, white and black, of Post street, they would do a much needed work. Charity used to begin at home.—*Utica Tel., Aug.* 27."

The readers of the Observer will be duly informed, of course, of the material doings of the American and Soft Shell (or Abolition) Conventions of this State. Of the sort of commendation bestowed on the Administration by the Soft Shells, the N. Y. Evening Post, Loco, says,

"Those adroit criticisms on books which we sometimes find in newspapers, in which the typography is pronounced excellent, but nothing is said of their literary contents. A very decent eulogy might have been made over the grave of Monroe Edwards, the famous swindler and forger, on the same system. He was a gentlemanly man, of pleasing address and obliging manners, wrote a good hand, and was always unexceptionably dressed. If the character of Monroe Edwards had been a matter before the convention, a very plausible resolution might have been passed dwelling on his gentle manners and humane disposition, to the great consolation of his surviving friends."

I must stop. It is not easy to write whilst literally lying on one's back, sick. But there is a pleasure in having a little chat with the readers of the Observer, my old and generous friends, even under such circumstances. It comes so naturally, from long habit, to write an editorial, that I believe some of my friends fear that I shall die pen in hand.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

From the London Correspondence of the National Intelligencer we make the following extracts.

PREPARATIONS AT SEBASTOPOL.

Preparation is still the order of the day at Sebastopol. Above thirty new batteries, constructed in the most advantageous and advanced positions, are to be unmasked in the approaching bombardment, and immense quantities of ammunition have been transported to the front. The Presse d'Orient states that *fifty-six* batteries have been prepared for the general attack on the left, at a distance of from 50 to 120 metres from the enemy. Eighty additional large mortars, with ammunition sufficient to maintain a continuous fire for twenty days, are ordered to be embarked from Marseilles. At Vienna it is said that the military circles in that capital are decidedly of opinion that the next attack of the Allies upon Sebastopol will be successful. The Military Gazette, which has always gone great lengths in hoping and predicting for Russia, now gives its voice in favor of the besiegers. The Odessa correspondent of this paper says, respecting the situation of Sebastopol:

"By our most intelligent military men it is universally admitted that if the Allies push forward as energetically as they have hitherto done the south side of Sebastopol must in the end inevitably fall. The garrison's heroic self-sacrifice and contempt of death, delay, but cannot avert the steady, if slow, progress of the besiegers, who day by day gain ground upon them. All the various reports of the French and English journals about uninterrupted communication between the north and the south side, terrible epidemics which rage among the besieged, fifteen thousand sick in Sebastopol, want of provisions and ammunition, and so on, are nothing but idle inventions. Letters from the interior of Sebastopol, dated July 22, assure us that the connexion between north and south is unimpaired, that food and ammunition are abundant, the magazines on the north side alone containing supplies sufficient to serve 300,000 men for a year. The hospitals, in the days of greatest slaughter, have never contained more than 9,000 men. For sanitary reasons, however, Prince Gortschakoff had just given orders to remove all the sick from the hospitals in the northern forts and to take them into the interior of the Crimea. There are only about one thousand two hundred sick and wounded who are too ill for removal. The cholera, which is making such ravages among the Allies, has never appeared among us in an epidemic form. At the same time it is seen that the position of the garrison on the left line of defence, from Bastion 1 to Bastion 5, (from the west of Careening Bay to the Flagstaff, inclusive,) will not long be tenable. But more than one sanguinary struggle will probably precede its abandonment. The defenders have resolutely devoted themselves to death, and, trusting in God, wait with calm expectation till their time comes. Hence the indifference, one might almost say the joviality, with which they play at cards and dice on the bastion while shot and shell are falling around, so that as soon as one is struck down he is quietly removed, and the game without more ado goes on as before. Thus after the last unsuccessfully attempted storming, Prince Gortschakoff visited the bastions, asking, "How goes it, children?" "As God wills," answered the soldiers."

It is stated that the Russians in Sebastopol are unable to destroy the works of the sixth parallel of the Allies, and that they cannot even discover its position. On all the other parts of the Crimea considerable activity is visible. The Russians have fortified Arabat and Genitschi both on the land and the sea sides. These places are the key for the ulterior operations of the Allies in the Crimea and Upper Taurida. The Russians are said to be hard at work at the mouths of the Dnieper trying to block up the pass of the Nicolaief, where they have established an entrenched camp, with a reserve of 25,000 men. Nicolaief, independently of its considerable arsenal, is the great depot of stores and provisions for the Russian army of the Crimea.

The Turks are busy erecting defensive works on the Danube. The mouths of the Sulina are much infested with pirates, and the merchants have claimed the protection of the Allied Powers. Differences have arisen between the commanders of the Turkish forces and the Austrian military authorities in the Principalities. The latter have claimed to be previously informed of all the movements which the Sultan's army may intend to make.

RUMORED CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

There can no longer be any doubt about the distressed condition of Russia. It is no longer a matter of inference or speculation what the state of things must be under an exclusion of coal, merchandise, and raw material in a country which is not inhabited by a nation, but by a mass of degraded people, who depend upon foreign capital for the direction of their industry. The gold and iron mining is stopped; the Moscow sugar refining is stopped; the very culture of the soil is stopped; and the serfs are sent to the army because they cannot be fed at home. Discontent and dread prevail in the Russian cities and disaffection in her provinces. The revenue of Russia in 1853 amounted to £37,384,660. Her expenses in 1854 reached £48,000,000; for the present year £50,000,000 is a low calculation. Her foreign trade is extinct, except the small portion which can be carried on overland; foreign capital no longer enters the country; coin has disappeared and worthless paper occupies its place. No more food can be sent to the Crimea, nor any more men to consume what is there. The troubles in the Ukraine still continue. Muscovite endurance has been overcome by what it has had to suffer. Every soldier who now falls is replaced with difficulty; and it is hardly possible for Russia to carry on the war six months longer unless aided by the blunders of the Allies. Should the Allies prove successful in the Crimea it is highly probable that they may before long rank the Scandinavian kingdoms among their friends. The national spirit in these three kingdoms is decidedly anti-Russian. The people are not *effete* or falling into decrepitude, but hardy, industrious, and progressive. They are more numerous and wealthy than they were half a century ago, and when they take sides in the present contest they will be united. There is at this time much talk in Stockholm of a Scandinavian legion for the British service.

LONG CREEK MAIL.—The Post Master General has re-established this route, discontinued some time since because more pay was demanded by the contractors. The discontinuance worked much inconvenience to many of the citizens of Bladen and New Hanover.

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—The September number has been sent to us. It contains a good deal of useful and interesting State History, &c. We are pleased to learn that its prospects of success are improving.

WILMINGTON RAIL ROAD.—The receipts on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road for the 10 months from October '54 to July '55, inclusive, were $360,709.54. The travel during the month just past is said to be greater than in any preceding month.

The steamer Crescent City, respecting which no little uneasiness had been felt, has safely arrived at New Orleans,—last from Havana. She brings news that Santa Anna and family arrived there on the 24th August, and left again the 26th for Caracas; doubtless to watch there, the turn of events in Mexico.

Why is a fit of coughing or sneezing like Niagara Falls?
Do you give it up?
Cause it's a catarrh-act.

DIED,

In Raleigh, on Sunday evening last, in the 35th year of her age, Mrs. MARY JANE GORMAN, wife of A. M. Gorman, Esq., Editor of the Spirit of the Age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line, Sept. 3, Str Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for Boon & Co, H & E J Lilly, J W Baker, McNair & Son, Myrover & Co, Beaver Creek Co, E J Hale & Son, J F Marsh, P L Howard, Z Rush.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line, 28th ult. Strs Fanny, 29th Rowan, 5th inst. Fanny, with passengers, and goods for Beaver Creek Co, J L Bryan, T S Lutterloh, H & E J Lilly, Boon & Co, M W McArthur, N Gibson, D A Lamont, H L Myrover, Mrs Brooksbanks, R Gray, A Barriugot, D Clark, S R McRae, R DeSchweinitz, W H Lutterloh, P Cowan, J S Banks, C W Andrews W D Smith, L Bencini, Wm Booth, D & W McLaurin.

C. F. Line, Sept. 3, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Cooper & Jones, C W Andrews, S J Hinsdale, J W Baker, Starr & Williams, Rockfish Co, J A Worth, R W DeSchweinitz, T F Prather, J A Waugh, Bailey, Bingham & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, G W Williams & Co, C C B & Co, Andrews & Barringer, J Worth, J M White Worth & Utley, D Murchison & Son, Watts, Tomlins & Co, A A McKethan, J Dixon, J O Ross, C N McAdoo, W Prior, Sowell & Bro, G M Bingham, Lines & Horn.

UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE via OWENSVILLE, CLINTON, and SPRING VALE to WARSAW, N. C.,
Distance 49 miles: running daily except Saturdays.
SCHEDULE:

LEAVING Fayetteville daily (except Saturdays) at 2 o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Warsaw next morning at 1 o'clock A. M., in time to connect with the Cars, going North or South.

Returning, leave Warsaw daily (except Saturdays) after the arrival of the Cars going North and South, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Clinton 10 P. M., Owensville 1 A. M., and Fayetteville 7 A. M. Which gives Passengers going North or South, or coming to Fayetteville from North or South, no detention and certain connection both ways. All Passengers going North from Fayetteville will arrive at Warsaw in time for the cars going North and South.

Passengers travelling this route will find old, experienced and sober Drivers, fine Stock, and as fine new Troy Coaches as on any route in the United States.

N. FREDERICK, Contractor,
JNO. B. SOUTHERLAND, Sup't Warsaw,
ISAAC BOYKIN, Sup't Clinton.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Sup't, Fayetteville.
Warsaw, N. C., July. 16, 1855. 19*3m

WILLIAM BOW,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

Clinton Female Institute,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.

For particulars, see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. Graves, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, July 16, 1855. 19*tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.
Jan'y 27. 70*tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch. HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1855. 72*tf

POSITIONS OF THE BELLIGERENTS BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

The *Presse d' Orient* publishes the following interesting account of the respective positions of the belligerents before Sebastopol:

The line of the Allies, which daily encompass more and more the fortifications of the place, extend at present from the entrance of the Quarantine Bay to the extremity of the harbor of Sebastopol, at the mouth of the Tchernaya. This immense extent of works, which presents a front of eight kilometres (a kilometre is about 1,100 English yards, or a little more than three-fifths of a mile) and a total development of seventy kilometres, is divided into three distinct attacks—left, centre, and right. The left attack, which is especially directed by the French, begins at Fort Genois, on the seacoast, and at the ravine of the English. There are accumulated stupendous works, which are chiefly cut out of the rock, and remarkable for their admirable execution. The trenches, covered with batteries, run parallel with the fortification defending the city of Sebastopol properly speaking, which rises behind it, round a considerable mamelon, separated from the works of defence by a space of ground, intersected with ravines, of more than one league in breadth. This explains why, after a fire repeatedly opened by the besiegers with extreme violence, no house or edifice has been damaged in the place. The fortifications, scientifically erected by the enemy, and which hitherto served so efficiently as ramparts to the besieged, consist of four principal forts or bastions. The Quarantine Fort, bathed by the sea, communicates with the Quarantine bastion by a crenellated wall of more than half a kilometre in length. In front of that wall stand several batteries and redoubts, flanking each other, the principal of which are the Red Fort, the semi-circular Black batteries, erected on rocks, to the left and in front of the Quarantine bastion. This same bastion is connected with the Central bastion by a crenellated wall, at the foot of which runs in a parallel line a deep ravine separating it from the Cemetery. The Central bastion does not communicate with the Flagstaff by any crenellated wall, nor by any continued works. The deep and narrow ravine between these two bastions is defended by a system of batteries, the cross-fire of which protects the entrance of the ravine, which is barely wide enough to admit the passage abreast of six or eight men. Its sides, moreover, are so steep that it is impossible to scale them. The Flagstaff bastion itself rests on the ravine of the English. There several batteries, systematically planned, defend its right flank, and can at the same time support the batteries of the Great Redan, attacked by the English.

It is against that vast system of fortifications our left attack is directed, and we have erected there works truly gigantic, both from the difficulties presented by the ground in which we operated and their extent, and which so closely hem in the place that the distance separating them from the enemy's lines varies from fifty to one hundred and twenty yards at most. Fifty-six batteries are established in the most advantageous positions offered by those immense works. They are all constructed with extreme care and with remarkable solidity, particularly the Battery No. 28, which is most exposed to the cross-fire of the left front of the Central bastion, of the batteries of the crenellated wall, and the right front of the Quarantine bastion. It mounts 10 thirty-pounders and 4 twenty-two-inch howitzers.

The central attack, confided to the English, extends on the right of our left attack, from the ravine of the English to that of Karabelnaia. Their parallels develop themselves opposite the fortifications of the Great Redan, which protect the quarters of the sailors and the barracks of the arsenal. Despite their strenuous exertions the works of the English have but slowly advanced. On the 9th of April they opened fire from their first parallel, their batteries being nearly as distant as they were on the 17th of October; that is, from twelve to fourteen hundred yards from the fortifications they had to breach. It was only on the 6th of June our allies succeeded in establishing batteries within seven hundred yards of the Great Redan. Now their batteries are still distant at least five hundred yards from those of the enemy, but their trenches and *places d'armes* have been pushed one hundred and fifty yards nearer. This attack, which at the beginning was to embrace the entire right, and not to be confined to the Redan, was carried on so slowly that it enabled the enemy to create the gigantic fortifications known by the names of Malakoff, Green Mamelon, and the White Works, extending from the ravine of the Karabelnaia to the mouth of the Tchernaya, at the extremity of the port. It was only in February that the General-in-Chief, seeing the insufficiency of the means at the disposal of the allies, offered to assist them by sharing in the attack and limiting their task to the space situate near the Great Redan. There they have now erected batteries mounting at least one hundred and fifty guns. The French then took on themselves to continue the line of attack beyond the ravine of the Karabelnaia, and pushed forward their approaches in a few weeks, in advance of the Victoria and English redoubts, to within three or four hundred yards of the celebrated Green Mamelon and the White Works. Unfortunately, on the 9th of April those works, although considerable, had not yet acquired the solidity or development necessary to operate with effect against the immense fortifications of the enemy on that side. We had then twenty-five or twenty-six batteries, not mounting more than ninety guns, whilst the Russians had upwards of three hundred to oppose to us. Thus the result of the fire was completely sterile, both on our right and left. Our batteries could not be demolished, owing to their extreme solidity, but they could be of no avail against the enemy. The Green Mamelon, against which all our efforts were concentrated, scarcely suspended its fire for a couple of hours. The fire of the Malakoff Tower and of the Great Redan, attacked by the English, did not cease an instant. On the left, thanks to the powerful artillery accumulated there, we gained some apparent advantages. A breach was opened in this crenellated wall between the city gate and the left front of the Central bastion. This same bastion, as well as those of the Quarantine and Flagstaff, were dismantled along their whole front, as also in their salients. Their embrasures could no longer protect the guns; but we soon perceived that behind them were other batteries in a perfect condition and ready to receive our columns of attack. We were consequently obliged to give up the assault. Besides, had we taken the Flagstaff and Central bastions, our position there would have been untenable, commanded as they are by the enormous batteries of the Great Redan and Malakoff, which enfiladed and took them in reverse.

We unfortunately discovered too late that the real key of Sebastopol was the extensive system of defence established on the ruins of the Malakoff Tower. We were accordingly obliged to suspend our fire and recommence immense works on the right. But the enemy had already erected so many works of counter-approach that the obstacles were almost insurmountable. We could not even regularly move forward, being enfiladed and taken in reverse in our trenches by the batteries situated on the other side of the Tchernaya and the numerous ambuscades in front of the enemy's lines. We were under the necessity of having recourse to a *coup de main*, which admirably succeeded. On the 7th of June, in less than half an hour, and in the broad noonday, the Green Mamelon and the Green Works were carried at the point of the bayonet. Since then our position has wonderfully improved. We effected a lodgment in the enemy's own works, and we began to advance towards the fortifications of Malakoff, situated between the Careening and Karabelnaia ravines. Considering the unfavorable nature of the ground and the vicinity of the Russian lines, our works progressed but slowly. We were still at a distance of upwards of six hundred yards from the place when the impatience of the army and the great success of the *coup de main* of the 7th June induced the commanders to attempt the assault of Malakoff. That attempt having been unsuccessful, we were obliged to resume the regular works of a siege.

In front of us the Russians are masters of the entire vast system of fortifications which protect the southern part of Sebastopol. That system, beginning at the entrance of Careening ravine, extends to that of Korabelnaia. It consists, on our right, of a semicircular battery, with the sea in its rear, on the left declivity of Careening ravine; of two small batteries established on the gable ends of two white houses, which sweep all the approaches of the ravines and up to the trenches; of another semicircular battery, with the sea in its rear, mounting thirty guns, and flanked on both sides by a steam frigate. This battery is connected with the right front of Malakoff Tower, from which it is distant about 800 yards, by a series of smaller batteries, flanking each other. At the foot of the angle of the right front of Malakoff are several rasant batteries, of which the fire was so disastrous to us on the 7th and 18th of June. The means of defence of Malakoff itself have been of late considerably increased. A deep fosse with a parapet, behind which are three rows of batteries rising one above another, constitutes the first line of defence. In the interior are *places d' armes*, protected by bomb-proof lodgments, in which the riflemen are posted. These lodgments are curiously constructed; some of them are in masonry, and covered with gabionnades; others are mere pits dug in the ground, and covered with enormous trunks of trees, placed one over the other, and capped with gabions full of earth. One can conceive the difficulty, even for large projectiles, to damage such lodgments. Several covered ways lead from the *place d'armes* to the second Redan, which is equally defended by a fosse and two tiers of guns. This second Redan encloses the culminating point, on which formerly stood the Malakoff Tower, at present a heap of ruins. But the Russians have established above those ruins a battery of field-pieces, commanding all the *places d'armes* and covered ways, into which it can pour grape, as was the case on the 18th of June. Such were at that date the internal defences of Malakoff. The enemy has not remained idle since then. Exteriorly from the left front of Malakoff bastion extends a system of fortifications called the Little Redan, which connects the Malakoff with the Lunette, an immense work, dominating the Karabelnaia ravine, which suddenly turns at the foot of that fortification and passes behind the Great Redan, attacked by the English.

We are now laying a regular and methodical siege to all that system of fortifications which is positively admitted to be the real key of the south of Sebastopol. Our trenches, boyaux, and parallels have already acquired an extraordinary development. Previous to the 6th June they did not extend on our right more than eighteen kilometres. They have at present increased to thirty-five. The number of our batteries exceeds forty. Several of them have a formidable armament, particularly the casemated battery situate at the right extremity of Careening Bay, which mounts naval guns *à la* Paixhans, of the heaviest calibre, and is intended to keep off the shipping of the enemy. We expect, from the solidity of its construction, that it will be able to resist the numerous Russian batteries daily erecting at the northern side of Sebastopol, which will evidently concentrate their fire upon that point in order to destroy it. Several other batteries, likely to be most efficient, have been established; but on the eve of a new attack upon Malakoff, it would be indiscreet to refer to them. Our approaches and the *places d'armes*, whence our assaulting columns are to sally forth, are not more than from 180 to 200 yards distant from the Russians, opposite the Lunette and Little Redan. They are separated from the left front of the salient and the right front of Malakoff by a space of not more than sixty or seventy yards, and our last trenches have reached within about eighty yards of the works extending from the angle of the right front of Malakoff to Careening ravine. Notwithstanding all our chances of success we are proceeding with the utmost circumspection, for the position of the enemy is extremely solid and defended by numerous battalions, which can be at every moment reinforced. This has impressed many of our Generals with the necessity of complete investment, for the purpose of isolating the garrison before attempting a last assault. Thus I should not be surprised if, instead of attacking Malakoff, we attempted first to defeat the relieving army. This will depend on various circumstances, calculated to modify the firmest resolutions. Be this as it may, all our siege works are now entirely terminated. The engineers have accomplished their task, and the cruel losses they have sustained bear testimony to their constancy and intrepidity. The artillery has but a last effort to make, and the infantry will do the rest.

Association of Ideas.—"My dear girl," said that revered man to me. "I'll tell you what is meant by 'sociation of ideas. Thus it is as it happens to your blessed father. When at about ten at night, your mother—darning a stocking, or what not—looks up full at me—I can't help it—I think of a lemon; then I think of whisky—whisky leads me on to a glass—a glass goes to nothing but hot water—hot water cries out sugar—sugur asks for a spoon; and before you can say 'Jack Robinson'—the name of your blessed ancestor, who was a very quick chap, and came over with the Normans—I say to your mother, and all beginning with the lemon of her looking at me, '*My dear, the toddy!*'" And this, my darling girl, is the 'sociation of ideas!

Adventures of Miss Robinson Crusoe.

Dying Words of Melancthon.—It is related that Melancthon, just before he died, expressed a wish to hear read some choice passages of scripture; and this desire having been met, he was asked by his son-in-law, Sabinus, whether he would have any thing else; to which he replied in these emphatic words: '*Alinde, hihil, nisi, cælum,*' NOTHING ELSE, BUT HEAVEN; and shortly after this, he gradually breathed his last. Well did one who sought to embalm his memory in verse, say:

"His sun went down in cloudless skies,
Assured upon the morn to rise,
In lovelier array.
But not like earth's declining light,
To vanish back again to night;
No bound, no setting beam can know,
Without a cloud or shade of woe
In that eternal day."

STATE FAIR.

The time for holding the State Fair, (we would remind our readers,) is rapidly approaching. We trust the number of persons who have already made up their minds to attend is more than double that of the thousands of the spirited and patriotic citizens, whose agreeable and profitable meetings and greetings, on the two former occasions, have sent an electric influence from centre to circumference of the State, which will never cease to exert a most salutary influence upon her greatest and highest interest; and that thousands more, yet undecided, will at once resolve to do themselves and the cause of improvement the service to be present, and, if possible, to bring with them something to contribute to the exhibition. There is not a moment to lose in making the necessary preparation. Let every once commence, forthwith to make his arrangements, and so dispose of his business beforehand, as to be ready to devote a week to this highly interesting and instructive assemblage of the friends of improvement. All may thus make it to themselves the most profitable, as well as delightful, week of the year.

We address not only those who reside in the neighboring counties, at what is called convenient distances. They are all equally and deeply interested, and will be amply repaid for any and all of the patriotic sacrifices they may make to participate in this great and important muovement. *Every County should be represented, with specimens and samples of men, and productions of skill and industry.* Their delegates should be here in great numbers, with appropriate emblems and banners, ready to take their places in the grand procession, and contribute their full share to the onward march and ultimate triumph of the pleasurable and peaceful pursuits of industry and civilization. We therefore, call upon leading men in every county, who stand before our mind's eye, whom we know to be public spirited, intelligent and influential, to see to it, that their respective counties shall be represented at the Fair. Let them remember, in the West as well as in the East, that this is a GREAT STATE MEASURE. There is nothing local or sectional in it. If anything, the weaker and remote sections are more deeply interested in its success than any others. We could easily demonstrate this, and if time and circumstances allowed, we should avail ourself of this occasion to do so; but a little reflection will convince the intelligent mind of its truth, and indicate to the patriotic his duty. The fact, that in this matter, all is to be accomplished by the voluntary action of the citizens, and that everything, in such cases, depends upon the zeal and activity of a few leading spirits, makes it imperative upon that few to come forward and exert themselves in the cause, which of all others, of a secular nature, is dearest to the masses, until the people all over the State shall be fully aroused. There are leaders in every county, who, like Roderick Dhu, in a political campaign, have only to give one sound of their whistle, and the face of the earth is immediately alive—not with "plaided warriors armed for strife"—but with excited partisans rushing to—*a "mass meeting!"* If the remark of Dean Swift—"that he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, deserves more of his country and better merits the gratitude of mankind than the whole race of politicians put together"—be true, would not these chiefs be employed in a nobler work, by sounding their whistle in the cause of improvement, and summoning their followers to the State Agricultural Fair? That many of them are not engaged in agricultural pursuits, is no excuse for a neglect of this duty. It is well known that professional men have much scientific agricultural and mechanical knowledge, and when they turn their energies to it, make the best farmers; and, moreover, their interest is so interwoven with manual labor pursuits, and the prosperity of these pursuits are so indispensably necessary to the existence and support of civil government and society, it becomes the duty of good citizens of all professions to take an active part in all measures intended for their advancement.—*Arator.*

Mail Robber Caught.—John T. Houtchin, mail carrier from Patrick Court House, Va., to Pittsylvania, charged with committing mail robberies between these two points, was arrested at Salisbury, N. C., on Saturday last. He was acting as bar keeper at the Mansion Hotel, and gave the name of "J. A. Polly." He was arrested in consequence of a bandbill of John A. Finks, Special Agent of the department, describing him and offering fifty dollars for his apprehension. He is about 18 years of age, intelligent and good looking. He was employed in Salisbury at $4 50 a month. After his arrest he confessed to Col. Roberts his identity and his crime. He had when arrested $125 in gold, in his possession, of which it turns out he had rifled the carpet-bag of a Mr. Holmes of Gold Hill, who had just returned from Charlotte by the cars, with coined gold from the mint. The amount stolen by him from Mr. Holmes was $130, which was not missed until that gentleman got home and examined his money. Houtchins has also confessed this thieft. He is now in jail.

The Late Conventions.—The proceedings and resolutions of the different Conventions at Syracuse and Binghamton, are now before the public. In many respects they have disappointed expectations, although a little reflection will show that each party has in reality pronounded the principles to which it owes its existence, with as much clearness as at any previous period in its history. The Hards have shown themselves to be the veritable heirs and true successors of the ancient Hunkers, sound on the question of slavery, but, as far as can be judged by their silence, slippery with regard to questions of State finance. The Softs have declared themselves nobly in relation to public expenditure, and have nominated excellent candidates for State offices; but they have adopted the Corner Stone resolutions of 1847, without even the excuse of having been in a minority in the Convention and unable to avoid such a calamity. They stand as a party, precisely where the seceeding Barnburners did who met at Herkimer in October, 1847, after the exclusion of John Van Buren from the Syracuse Convention of that year; and it is certainly a remarkable fact that the very same man whose demogoguism created the bone of contention then, should have succeeded in inducing a similar assemblage to submit to his will, against their convictions, eight years later. The representatives of the Know Nothings have equally retrograded from the principles adopted by the National Council of that party held at Philadelphia, and have passed resolutions nearly as exceptionable as those of the Massachusetts Wilsonites, virtually coalescing with the Nullifiers of that State. All is in fact bewilderment and confusion, and it is not easy to foresee how order can be produced from such a choas.

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Many Conservatives hope that some kind of a political sphinx will be begotten between them, which may have strength enough to save the State from "Republicanism" and Free Soil Softism. It is certain that if all *sound* Hards, *sound* Softs, and *sound* Know Nothings, were to unite their efforts on the basis of old fashioned National Democratic principles, they would sweep the State by an immense majority.

MEXICO SUBSEQUENT TO THE DEPARTURE OF SANTA ANNA.

Having received from Mexico important public documents, which have been officially published in that country, we place translations of them in another column, that our readers may be enabled to judge, from a perusal of the contents of these authentic papers, of the true state of affairs at a time when speculation is rife in regard to the condition of that part of the world.

From these documents it appears that order has already been restored, for the present, in the capital of Mexico; that Gen. Carrera has been elected President *pro tempore;* and that a Congress was about to be convoked in performance of the fifth article of the plan of Ayutla, which has been adopted as a basis for the political reorganization of the Republic.—*Nat. Int.*

From the City of the Salt Lake.—By the regular mail we have accounts from the Mormon city to the 1st of July. There is no news in the papers. In consequence of the extreme drought and the destruction of almost every description of vegetable matter by the grasshoppers, much suffering was anticipated during the coming season; so much so that the Governor urges the people not to part with any of their grain, but to husband it up for the faithful. It seems that the grasshoppers, after having devoured every particle of wheat, oats, grass, &c., had commenced their ravages upon the young fruit trees, and even peaches and apples half grown were destroyed by them. They would rise up in swarms, and fill the atmosphere for miles as they flew along from place to place. The gardens and public grounds had been replanted two or three times, and as often eaten up again. Where the inhabitants of the Valley would get provender for their stock and breadstuff for themselves was a perplexing question. Eight hundred miles is the shortest distance it can be forwarded from. It may be the means of materially changing their plans for the future, and result in an abandonment of the Territory. Few Indians were met by the mail party on the route, and those few made away with themselves as soon as they were approached.—*Nat. Intell.*

NEW YORK, September 3.

The first of September commences a new year in the cotton world, and by way of New Orleans we have the operations of the past twelve months in that market, which show the total receipts to have been 1,287,500 bales, and the exports of the same period 1,475,000 bales. The excess of exports over receipts is accounted for by the fact that the year closes with scarcely any stock on hand, while it opened with a large supply on the market. The total yield of the crop of 1854 and 1855 is found to have been about two millions nine hundred thousand bales, which is about the average between the estimates of those who have overshot the mark and those who did the reverse.

For the first time in a long period the starting point for the price of flour in our market to-day descended below seven dollars a barrel, sales of common having taken place at $6 87½. This kind of article is only used for exporting purposes, and the higher grades which are in demand for domestic consumption do not as yet experience the full benefits of the declining tendency. The time, however, is near at hand when they will do so; for new wheat from the Western States and Canada, although still a rare article here, is beginning to arrive freely at the lake ports, and, as soon as it reaches the millers in any quantity, flour of all descriptions must assume a lower value. The aggregate quantity of wheat left at tide-water by our canals from the commencement of navigation, May 1st, to the end of August, was only 994,655 bushels, against 2,381,421 bushels for the same period last year. In flour the disparity is far less, the receipts of the present season amounting to 513,886 barrels, against 615,547 thus far in 1854.—*Corr. Nat. Int.*

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 4.—Noon.

Accident on the Stonington Railroad.—The New York steamboat train via Stonington, was thrown off the track last night, near Kingston, in consequence of the breaking of an axle. Several persons in the second-class cars were injured—all the other passengers escaped uninjured.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

Second Despatch.—The accident on the Stonington Railroad last night occurred 3 miles this side of Kingston to the train which left Boston last evening. It is said that a rail had been removed from the track, which caused the accident. The train consisted of two second class and six first class passengers cars, all of which were thrown from the track except the two last. The second class cars were thrown across the track and completely demolished. There were some four or five hundred passengers on board.

The names of the wounded are as follows:—Benj. Simmons, of North Kingston, both legs cut off; Rob't Laurenson, mail agent, one leg badly fractured; Patrick Hogan, leg and chest badly hurt; David McNeill, of Belfast, Maine, back and spine injured; Mr. Smith of Harnden's Express, foot badly crushed; and several others more or less injured.

The passengers subsequently held a meeting on board the steamer Plymouth Rock, when speeches were made by Dr. Peter Parker, Rev. Dr. Chickering and others. A series of resolutions were adopted and a committee appointed to collect subscriptions for the sufferers.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.

Another Railroad Accident.—A freight train on the Camden and Amboy railroad came in collision last night with a charcoal wagon near Cooper's Creek, killing the driver and mules. It is supposed that the driver was asleep.

Northern Know Nothing.—The committee of Correspondence of the American party in twelve of the Northern States have issued an address, recommending that a National Convention of the party assemble at Cincinnati on the 21st day of November next. The committee desire to see represented in this Convention "all who are opposed to the violation of national faith by the reckless sundering of sacred national compacts, and who are in favor of the unconditional restoration of that time-honored compromise known as the Missouri Prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will—a wrong no lapse of time can palliate, and no plea for its continuance can justify."—*Nat. Int.*

A Full Blooded American.—Tim Mullowney, a jolly looking tar, with the richest of brogues, applied at the Custom House, the other day, for a "purtection" as an American citizen. He was asked for his naturalization papers. "Me natural papers, is it, your honor wants," said Tim with an insinuating grin, "an' me a full-blooded American?"

"You don't mean to say that you were not born in Ireland!"

"Born in Ireland," replied Tim. "Sure I was. But thin, your honor, I kem from Cork to New Orleans last summer, an' there the bloody minded muskeeters run their bills into every inch of me, an' sucked out every drop of me Irish blood, good luck to 'em, an' now I'm a full-blooded American."

There was some philosophy as well as fun, in this reasoning, but it had no effect, and the last that was seen of Tim he was on his way to the City Hall, to look for "the man that sells the nateral papers."—*N. Y. Dutchman.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

WORDS IN SEASON.

It is difficult, in the midst of so much anguish, suffering, and despondency, to describe truly the condition of our plague-smitten sister cities. Every letter which comes to us breathes more intensely the language of passionate sorrow—as, day by day, the calamity grows deeper, and the hope which once prevailed yields to despair. Nor is the oral testimony of eye-witnesses less distressing. But too frequently tears interrupt the pathetic narrative of the speakers, giving a more eloquent confirmation to their picture of desolation than words have power to convey.

Most earnestly do we sympathise with our afflicted neighbors, and with equal earnestness do we call upon the philanthropic among us not to grow weary of well doing. At no time since the advent of the pestilence among them, have our stricken neighbors stood more in need of aid and comfort from without than now; and where can they more properly look for assistance than to those to whom they have been for so many years allied, many by personal friendship, or by ties of kindred, and all by frequent commercial intercourse.

In a nation, composed like ours of individual States, bound together merely for specific purposes, the Federal Government is powerless to alleviate afflictions of this character. It, therefore, becomes the imperative duty of the benevolent, here and elsewhere, to step forward on such occasions, and by voluntary subscription of money, and by other donations suitable to the emergency, endeaver to supply the needful wants of the sick, and to give comfort to the widow and the orphan.

As bearing, in a three-fold way, upon recent events and present sorrows, we commend to our readers the following extract from a sermon preached last Sunday in the Fifth Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Ebenzer D. Finney, officiating in the absence of the Pastor. The occasion which elicted these touching references to calamities still fresh in the memory of all, was the decease of the daughter of an official member of the congregation. Besides the picturesque but solemn description of the awful catastrophe at Burlington, the Reverend speaker alluded to the terrible epidemic which is now desolating the cities of Norfolk, Gosport, and Portsmouth, and the appositeness with which these sorrowful events were brought to bear upon the text, enabled him to convey a most impressive and salutary lesson to his hearers.

"Behold thy days approach that thou must die." But a few days ago death passed along, and he stopped near by, and took one lovely young one from our midst. It is sad to lose the stranger in our gates, but it is sadder still to lose one who has lived with us, and whom we dearly loved. A few days ago she was well. She met her friends with usual smiles and pleasantness; now she lies in the cold and silent grave. Little did they think then that her days were so fast approaching that she must die. Sad fate this, that the young and innocent must suffer and die. It is owing to man himself—he through disobedience, brought sin into the world, and sin brought suffering and death. But we rejoice to know that there is a world beyond this, free from all suffering and death, in which we trust she now lives, and in whose enjoyment she now participates. There was an idle harp in heaven's choir and the mandate was sent forth that she should tune it, and she has gone. Yea! the music of heaven is enhanced by the sweetly gentle tones of that little harp! But there is a great vacancy left behind—the prattling noise of the tongue—the empty chair—the vacant bed—the sweet embrace around a father's and a mother's neck, and a thousand little things, and tell in sorrow to an aching heart that she is missing. If all that was amiable, and lovely, and Christian-like in a child could have retained her, she would have been with us yet; for she possessed them all, and, for one of her age, in a superior degree. But God knows what is best for his children. He took her to himself, to complete the work he had appointed her to do above in the sweet home of the redeemed. Her illness was painful in the extreme but her end was calm and quiet. The day of death does not always come as calmly, when all are waiting for it, and the neighbors are anxiously inquiring, "*Has it come?*" Ah, no! What tidings are those borne by returning mails to every listening ear, and reading eye, about citizens, and friends, and strangers suffering, dying and dead in Burlington! What has happened there! What causes these tidings! Has death been amongst his victims there? Yes! yes, he has! Their day approached that they must die, and death rushed forward to meet them. What a distressingly sad meeting it was! He came not in a gentle way towards them, nor at a looked-for time. They were hurrying along on an accustomed route from city to city, engaged in their duties, and business, and pleasures. Perhaps not one of them rose thinking that their day was approaching; yea, that the hour had arrived that they must die. In the midst of their musings, whatever they may have been, and while gliding along upon a well known track, gazing at the passing scenery and retreating from an approaching train, a sudden crashing noise is heard, and they are jostled and tossed, and thrown in every direction, and then death hastens to the scene and pounces upon his victims. Some he hurls into eternity in an instant—some he mangles terribly—some he crushes—others he bruises, and he terrifies all. He works while he can, and does all he can. In a moment or two the hurry and rush of his works is over. But still he is there—he tarries, waiting his chance for others. He is never satisfied! The living look after the dead and dying, and bruised, and provision is made for them.

Suddenly did death come upon them, and with his terrors, and by his powers, mangle and crush, and whirl them into eternity, giving them no warning of his approach. They were ushered into eternity, not knowing the cause of their sudden appearance in the presence of God and the land of spirits. O! what a change of scenery must that have been, from the noise and bustle of the whirling car, the throng of passengers, and the passing trees, and fields, and farms, and villages, to the songs and groans of spirits, and scenes of the invisible world! They knew not that they were to be called so suddenly to their eternal home; nor that their days were so fast approaching that they must die.

Many are called to mourn over this sad accident. Husband and wife, parents and children, brothers and sisters, mourn their loss. Many sought the scene of disaster, to learn of their friends, to help and relieve the sufferers. Some went from our city, and they discovered their friends amongst the unfortunate dead—for we mourn a Meredith and a Dallam: they sleep with the dead. Others mourn over their lost, for they shall return no more. Surely, the summons is coming home to us, that our days are fast approaching when we must die. When they started on that fatal day for the distant city, they did not expect that they were about to rush into the arms of death. No! they looked forward with pleasure to the day, and were, doubtless, many of them, making preparation for the enjoyment of many days to come. They were buoyant in every prospect; but, alas! unexpectedly, they were cut off in the midst of their plans and hopes. Surely, "in the midst of life we are in death." "The pale horse and his rider are every moment trampling down and breaking up the weak hopes and fairest earthly prospects of men. At every step we take, the groan and gasp of the dying, and the wail of the stricken and bereaved, stun the ear and press upon the heart. The eye is wearied in gazing upon the mourners that go about the street, and the heart is pained by the multitudes that are crowding to the house."

A PAINFULLY EXCITING SCENE.

A scene of the most painful and intense excitement occurred in this town on Monday morning. At the Railroad Station here, in digging the well, those engaged in the work have encountered a rock, which can only be penetrated by drilling and blasting.

On Monday morning, soon after a very heavy blast of powder in the bottom of the well, which is some forty feet deep, and before the smoke had sufficiently cleared out of the shaft, John Walton jumped into the bucket and started down; but on or before reaching the bottom, finding the sulphurie smell too strong for him, called to those above to draw him up. On arriving, perhaps half way to the top, he became too helpless to hold himself in the bucket, and fell to the bottom of the well. As quick as possible, Norman Arnold descended into the well, to save Walton; but he, too, was immediately stupefied and helpless. Then, in quick succession, followed David Armfield, who shared the same fate.

And now the excitement was becoming intense and painful in the extreme. Here were three men, in the bottom of a forty-foot pit, and it filled to suffocation with smoke; the men groaning and panting for breath; the water rapidly rising upon them, and they insensible and unable to raise their heads. It looked like instant death to those on the ground to venture down; the alarm was given, and many citizens of the town rushed to the spot; but what could they do? Who was to be the fourth man to make the fearful leap, and risk his own life in an effort to save that of these three men? A step that required more true courage than to fight a dozen duels.

James S. Morrison, one of the Engineers on the North Carolina Railroad, now arrived, jumped into the bucket, and was let down as fast as possible; John W. DeLancie, of this county, an experienced Scotch miner, made a leap, caught the rope to which the buckets are attached, and descended the rope almost with lightning's speed.

Mr. Morrison, when drawn up in the bucket, with Mr. DeLancie and the apparently dead man, was too much exhausted to return; but Mr. DeLancie made three several trips each time descending the rope as quick as thought. It requiring two men to place and hold in the bucket the suffocated men, David Sullivan accompanied Mr. DeLancie in his second descent; and John Lethco went down and assisted in bringing up the third man.

The three unfortunate men who were thus saved from an untimely death, were restored to consciousness during the day. Messrs. Arnold and Armfield appeared but little bruised. Mr Walton received a severe cut on the head, which at first, it was feared, had fractured the skull, but an examination proved otherwise; he also in his fall, received other, though not dangerous bruises. And we are happy to learn that these gentlemen are all likely to recover from the injuries received.

Greensborough Patriot.

The REV. S. M. FROST, pastor of the Front street Methodist Church, Wilmington, (formerly pastor of the Church in this place) has been tendered a Professorship in a Female College located at Fort Gibson, Mississippi, with a salary of $1,300 per year.—*North Carolinian.*

A Perfect Brick.—We have on our table a "specimen brick," made by Dr. Robinson, of Bladen county. It is a beautiful brick, both as regards shape and color, and, so far as we can see, fully equal to the Northern pressed brick; than which it is somewhat lighter, and said to be fully as strong.

We are glad to see this evidence of progress in our region. We have a great deal of work to do here yet. A big town has to be built up—vacant lots have to be covered. Bricks will be wanted, and bricks must be had—bricks of all sorts. Bricks for making walls and bricks for facing walls, and bricks for all sorts of purposes; and there will be work for every body that can make bricks, and we would much prefer that the money should go to our own citizens rather than be carried off to Philadelphia or elsewhere.

Wilmington Journal.

Mr. Lawrence's Public Bequests.—The will of the late Hon. Abbott Lawrence has been opened and it is found that the public bequests contained therein (two of which we have already mentioned) were as follows:

To the Lawrence Scientific School	$50,000
For building modern lodging houses	50,000
To the Boston Public Library	10,000
To Franklin Library, city of Lawrence	5,000
To the American Bible Society	5,000
To the American Tract Society	5,000
To the Home Missionary Society	5,000
Total	$130,000

One-half of the net rents and income of the lodging houses is to be annually distributed to various charitable institutions in Boston; the other half is to accumulate, in order to constitute a fund for keeping the lodging houses in order. There are several other bequests contained in the will, of considerable amount, but they are of a strictly private nature.

Woman's Wit.—At the Woman's Rights Convention at Saratoga a few days since, while Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell was speaking, some facetious opponent of Lucy's theory asked her "who would take care of the babies when mothers went to Congress?" "I will reply to that everlasting query," rejoined Lucy, "who takes care of them when their mothers *come to Saratoga.*"

Among the many good things in the variegated memoirs of the Rev. Sydney Smith, is the following:—"When you meet with neglect, let it rouse you to exertion, instead of mortifying your pride. Set about lessening those defects which expose you to neglect, and improve those excellencies which command attention and respect." This is good advice.

Profitable Farming—Mr. C. Dowees, of Hunter's Bottom (Ky.) has raised and sold from four acres of ground, a part of his crop, 403 barrels of potatoes, for the handsome sum of $755. Last year Mr. D. sold from an orchard of one and a half acres upwards of $700 worth of peaches. The present season he has sold his entire crop of peaches, to go to Indianapolis, Cleveland and Chicago.—*Madison Banner.*

Capt. John B. Foster, R. N., died recently at Camberwell, England, "from excessive use of ardent spirits," as the coroner's jury declared; the deceased's allowance daily having been six quarts of porter and a quart of gin, brandy and rum, besides sherry and table beer. Capt. Foster's valet deposed that he left at his bedside every night a bottle of rum, a bottle of brandy, a bottle of sherry, and a bottle of porter.

BANK CHECKS.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1855.

COUNTY FAIR.—As will be seen by the notice in this paper, the Cumberland County Fair has been postponed until November 14th, in order that necessary preparations may be made for the accommodation of exhibiters and visiters

An invitation is extended to the neighboring counties to join in the exhibition; and we hope that many of them will find it convenient, as we doubt not it will be pleasant and profitable, to attend.

MESSRS. RAYNER AND BARRINGER.—In the Raleigh Star of the 1st inst., there appeared a long letter from Hon. K. Rayner to Hon. D. M. Barringer, in regard to the Pope's Nuncio affair. In the Star of the 6th are published Mr. Barringer's reply, a card from Mr. Rayner, and notes from Messrs. Haughton, Singeltary, Crudup and Cherry.

Mr. Barringer's account of his statement to Mr. Rayner last winter, as given in his letter to Judge Ellis, (published in the Observer a few days ago) is not called in question. The discrepancy between that statement and the recent version of it is attributed to incorrect newspaper reports of Mr. Rayner's speeches. The point now at issue is as to the *inference* to be drawn from the statement. Mr. Barringer says that he at no time, either now or heretofore, regarded it as evidence of a bargain; as the Nuncio told him of Mr. Campbell's appointment on the day on which the news was received in Madrid, by the Spanish Government, (in advance of the mail,) of the formation of the Cabinet. His information as to the death of President Taylor was received in the same way. He mentioned this fact, he says, in illustration of some remarks of his as to matters in no way connected with Romish influence on American politics. Mr. Rayner, Mr. Haughton, Mr. Cherry, Mr. Crudup, and Mr. Singeltary, all understood Mr. Barringer to make the statement as evidence of a corrupt bargain between President Pierce and the Romish prelates in this country. And all of them, except Mr. Singeltary, viewed it in the same light. The latter gentleman states that Mr. Barringer, in reply to a remark from him, disclaimed belief in the charge of bargain.

As the correct statement of the language used in the conversation is already before our readers, there is no necessity for filling two-thirds of our paper with correspondence relative to inferences to be drawn from it. Our readers are quite capable to draw their own; and in personal issues between Messrs. Rayner and Barringer, neither we nor they have any interest.

HIGHER LAW AT THE SOUTH.—The Richmond Whig, some of whose remarks upon the finale of the Wheeler case we copied in our last, proposes as the proper method for Southern interference, the adoption of the "snatch-game." Disunion, it says, is no remedy, but it insists that a system of reprisals is. At the North, it says, Virginia slaves are not considered property; let the Virginians consider their merchandise, their claims on Virginians, no property. If Pennsylvania law can seize a Virginia negro, Virginia law can seize Pennsylvania pig iron.

It proposes, therefore, the adoption of the "higher law." It is largely practiced and has been long enjoyed by the Northern States. The Constitution guarantees to a citizen of one State all the rights and privileges of citizens of the other States; and if the North has a right, under the Constitution to the higher law, so, it says, has the South. It continues:

"We are aware that we may appear to some to be jesting. The Southern people have so long and so patiently endured wrongs which, if perpetrated by a foreign Power, would have produced bloody wars; they have so faithfully and religiously performed all their duties under the common compact, that it seems quite nigh incredible for any one among them to propose in seriousness any measure of resistance or expedient for retaliation. But we never were in sadder earnest in our lives. Under Southern forbearance, the unrestrained indulgence in injustice by the North has so perverted the moral sense of that people, that *to rob a Southern man of his property is regarded as the most meritorious act that a Northern man can commit.* This is not intended as an exaggeration, we believe it falls below the fact. The negro-stealer is the hero of the mob—the glory of the hustings;—courts and juries delight to do him honor. The negro-stealing mania is the predominant one of the region—displacing in many sections the invincible love of the almighty dollar. It pervades the newspapers, it colours the novels and light literature—it has overflowed the courts of justice and swamped the pulpit. From all these powerful engines for the formation of public opinion, we hear but one voice, that the spoliation of a Southern citizen of his property is a deed commendable in the eye of God and man.

This is the temper, the morality, the justice with which we have to deal—the temper, the morals, the justice of robbers!

A writer in yesterday's Enquirer suggests that we should by way of redress, require our merchants to take an oath to buy no Northern goods and our hotel keepers to entertain no Northern guest. We are opposed to any such expedient, which proceeds on an entirely erroneous principle that of punishing ourselves to spite the enemy. It will neither redress past wrongs nor prevent future ones—while it will annoy our own citizens more than it will our adversaries. *We are for redressing our wrongs at the expense of the enemy*—and, instead of discouraging trade, would increase it as much as possible, and make our merchants interested in the system, by cancelling all their obligations for Northern purchasers. The more of their goods, wares and merchandise we can get the more profitable will be the snatch-game.

All measures are justifiable *in war.* That the North is and has long been waging war upon us is indisputable. But while we have been subjected to all the evils of a state of war, we have had none of its benefits. It is high time we had looked to this matter.

The Whig is so thoroughly excited that it overlooks the fact that a system of reprisals, once adopted, will inevitably result in what it says is no remedy at all—disunion.

FROM EUROPE.—The Atlantic arrived at New York on Thursday evening. Contrary to confident anticipations, she brings no important war news. The papers are filled with the details of the unsuccessful bombardment of Sweaborg, and the battle of the Tchernaya. The battle of the Tchernaya was attended with unusual carnage, and the Russian loss is reported as four to one greater than that of the allies. But it does not appear that any decided advantage was gained by the latter, as the Russians were not driven from their position; and "things before Sebastopol are still unchanged." We annex such particulars as are likely to interest:

The papers say that the Russian loss at Sweaborg was only 40 killed and 160 wounded, and that the fortifications were not destroyed. According to the Russian Admiral's account of the bombardment the Allies appear to have done but little damage besides burning the public stores. He says no damage whatever has been done to the fortifications, batteries or guns; and closes his despatch on the evening of the 12th thus: "The enemy remain at their old anchorage and do not renew the attack."

The attack on the Tchernaya was commanded by Gortschakoff. The Russian force consisted of five divisions, six thousand cavalry, and twenty batteries of artillery. Three Russian Generals were killed. The French loss amounted to nearly 200 killed and over 800 wounded. The English General Reed was killed. Pelissier says that the whole number of Russians buried was 3,329. The Russians were not pursued across the river, but still hold their former position.

Affairs before Sebastopol were generally unchanged. A despatch of the 19th says: "The artillery have opened their fire upon Sebastopol, but the bombardment has not commenced." Prince Gortschakoff's latest despatch from Sebastopol is dated the 21st August, and says: "The fire of the Allies has sensibly diminished, and does but little damage."

Accounts from Sebastopol state that the bridge established across the harbor was inaugurated on the 2d, in the presence of Generals Gortschakoff and Ostensacken and all the military authorities. It is expected that the construction of this bridge will afford considerable facilities in the defensive operations of the garrison. It is defended at either end by the powerful batteries of Nicolaioff and Michaeloff, which not only protect each other, but can bring their guns to bear also on the Careening Bay and the Karabelnaia. Thirty-five thousand men are constantly employed on the fortifications of this important point, which would be the centre of operations in the event of its being found necessary to abandon the Karabelnaia to the Allies. Gen. Todleben has completely recovered from his wounds."

The Russian division between Kars and Erzeroum, having been reinforced, marched upon Kempri-Keni. They drove the Turkish troops from their position, and finally encamped three leagues from Erzeroum.

An attack has been made on Riga. It was commenced at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 10th by two English steamers—one two-decker and one frigate—and continued till seven in the evening, doing apparently no damage.

The Allied squadron in the White Sea has captured two Russian ships and one steamer. The squadron was preparing to quiet that sea.

Four Russian steamers sunk in Berdianssk Bay had been blown up by the English, and the suburbs of the town were burnt. A British gunboat went ashore during the attack, and was taken by the Russians, together with a complete code of the Allies' signals.

There is no political news of importance in England. Various rumors were current about a new peace project, but we have nothing authentic. Austria is said to have submitted a new proposition. It is also said that she will come out decidedly for the Allies; and, further, that she will permanently occupy some portion of the Turkish territory and reconstruct the map of Italy.

Rumors were current to the effect that the accession of Spain to the Western alliance is complete, and that similar negotiations with Denmark and Sweden were all but ratified.

Markets.—Cotton prices are easier, but not quotably down. Breadstuffs slightly advanced.

The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer does not place much confidence in the Allies' reports of the battle of Tchernaya, but looks upon them as of a piece with the stories circulated of the destruction of Sweaborg.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—The imports of foreign merchandise in the month of August were $6,577,734 less than in August 1854. The imports since January 1st are $37,363,083 less than for the corresponding eight months in 1854.

The exports since January 1st, exclusive of specie, are $2,381,550 less than in the same period last year. The receipts for duties are $6,620,252 less than last year, but are still sufficient for the wants of the government; and during the remainder of the year the Journal of Commerce says an increase will take place.

THE BURLINGTON ACCIDENT.—The Jury of Inquest have returned a verdict censuring the driver of the carriage with which the cars came in collision, the engineer of the train, the brakeman, and the Rail Road Company.

The following is a recapitulation of the number of sufferers by this accident:

Died on the spot or soon after the accident	19	
Died at Bordentown	1	
Died at Burlington on Saturday	1	
Died at Philadelphia	1	
Total dead	—	22
Not likely to live	1	
Critical	3	
Left Burlington for home on Saturday	4	
Doing well at Burlington	20	
Total	—	28
Injured, but returned to their respective homes		51
Total killed and wounded		101

KANSAS.—The "Squatter Sovereign" nominates Mr. Atchison of Missouri for the next Presidency—a commendable piece of modesty, considering that the squatter sovereigns have nothing whatever to do with the matter.

NEW JERSEY.—The Know Nothing State Council, assembled at Trenton on Wednesday last, adopted resolutions denouncing the repeal of the Missouri restriction and declaring that it ought to be restored.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.

Passmore Williamson nominated for Canal Commissioner.—The State Republican Convention which met here yesterday nominated Passmore Williamson, of the recent slave rescue notoriety for Canal Commissioner.

This fellow, Williamson, it will be recollected, is now in jail for perjury and contempt of Court.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Sept. 6.

Still here, still in bed, having now lost a week from business in New York. Apart from this consideration, there is not much to complain of, surrounded as I am by every comfort, and my time cheered by the constant visits of friends. Enough of self.

I have just read in the Express of last evening the following statement of facts:—

The Fugitive Slave Law a Dead Letter.—Under this head, the Romney Intelligencer published in Hampshire county, Virginia, gives an account of the mission of Captain John Harness, of Hardy County, to Buffalo, New York, where a slave of his had been imprisoned for some misdemeanor. Captain H. was accompanied by several friends, who were to aid him in the recovery of the negro. The Intelligencer says:

They found upon their arrival in Buffalo, the negro fellow still in jail. They applied to every lawyer of any respectability in the city to prepare the necessary papers, but could not obtain one, though liberal fees were offered. They applied to the firm of Smith & Haven—Smith had a year or two ago, we understand, obtained, under the provisions of the Fugitive act a slave belonging to Dr. Parran, of Hardy—but the firm positively refused having anything to do with the matter, owing as they said to the excited state of the popular mind on the subject. Bowen, the United States commissioner refused to aid them in any manner in preparing their papers.

The Hon. H. W. Rogers, the law partner of Bowen, and the President of the Hard Democratic Convention, which assembled in Syracuse, New York, last week, upon being applied to, through a friend, positively refused to act in the matter! Judge Hall even said to a friend of Capt. H. that Capt. H. had better not push matters,—that even if he obtained possession of the negro, the mob would rescue him—but that if Capt. H. insisted, that he, Judge Hall *would do his duty.* The reasons assigned by these lawyers were that they were afraid of a mob. Captain H. was finally compelled to leave.

Now I shall like to see what our friends of the National Intelligencer will say to all this. (By the way, I have not seen a number of that paper since I passed through Washington four weeks ago, nor scarcely any other Southern papers except those sent directly to Southern gentlemen by their friends at home. This proves the truth of what I have so often said, that the Northern people see and know nothing of Southern sentiment.)

The fugitive law is indeed and in truth "a dead letter;" and perhaps less offensively if more wrongly so in a case like that at Buffalo, where every body refuses to assist the claimant in getting a mob at his heels, than when his property is rescued from him by open violence, and his blood spilled to rebuke him for claiming his constitutional rights, and to deter others from doing likewise.

I had a long talk yesterday with an old and very intelligent Whig residing here, from whom I learn that he, and he thinks that party generally, will *fuse* with the "republicans," as the Seward free soilers call themselves, to revenge the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to demand its restoration. The Fillmore "Silver grey" Whigs will of course stand aloof from this combination, and may even act with the Hard shell Locos. But parties are so utterly disintegrated in this State, that there is no knowing how or where they will be found a year hence. The probability is, that the next State election will turn more upon the Liquor question than any thing else, and that the opponents of the Maine law, assisted by the miserable botch of a prohibitory law passed by the last Legislature, will triumph.

The old gentleman I have alluded to laughs at the idea of the Union being in danger, and thinks there is no State that will be willing to be the border State of either section. This confidence at the North, encouraged as it is by the recollection how often South Carolina has cried "wolf! wolf!" is the real source of the danger, since it inspires an idea that the South cannot be kicked into resistance.

This seems to be the day of railroad accidents. Two by this morning's papers, both bad enough, but as nothing in comparison with the wholesale slaughter at Burlington.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—The North Carolinian says that in addition to the Town subscription, the amount to be sent from this place to Norfolk and Portsmouth has been considerably increased by donations from the charitable societies; and it will be still further increased by private subscriptions.

The President has been compelled to refuse Old Point to the sufferers, who made application for it. The National Intelligencer, in mentioning the circumstances, says "that he could not, consistently with other obligations, deprive one portion of his fellow-citizens of their homes for the sake of affording a temporary asylum to another. It is not that the public business would suffer, for that might have been made to give way to the calls of humanity; but, in causing the numerous persons employed at Old Point, and dependent on the Government for their support, to be removed, he would be doing a doubtful act of charity at the certain sacrifice of public justice. We are sure that it must have given pain to the President not to yield to the appeals of the committee, and we trust that the committee themselves have been satisfied that nothing but the sternest sense of his duty to all could have armed him with the courage to resist the call which they made upon his benevolence."

On Thursday there were *seventy* burials in Norfolk—by some accounts there were as many deaths on that day; others say that many of the burials were of bodies not previously interred for want of coffins. On Friday the deaths, says a telegraphic despatch, exceeded those on the preceding day. The fever is said to have abated at Portsmouth; only twelve deaths on Thursday. Six Physicians, non-residents, are at the Naval Hopital in Portsmouth ill with the fever.

Birds of all kinds have disappeared from the infected Cities; horses, dogs, &c., suffer from the disease as men do. Among the horrors described by the letter writers from the two Cities, we find the following in the Norfolk correspondence of the Petersburg Express:

"Since the fatal epidemic has prevailed in our city, a most singular looking *fly* has made its appearance, which is quite a stranger in this latitude, and has never been known here before by the "oldest inhabitant." Its body is about the size of our common fly, of a yellowish colour, with long delicate porous wings of a texture as fine as the softest silk. They fly together in swarms, and may be seen in large numbers on the fig trees, but their great point of attraction seems to be the coffins, in which repose the ill fated victims of "Yellow Jack." We took a stroll out to that Golgotha of burial grounds, Potter's Field, yesterday, and was intensely horrified at seeing many of the coffins that lay on the ground, scattered around, awaiting interment, literally black with these loathsome little insects, that squirmed themselves upon one another so thick as to exclude the coffin entirely from sight. It was the most disgusting spectacle we ever beheld, having an oily, wormy significance of the last of poor mortality about it, that was absolutely sickening!

What could have brought these tiny scavengers here? do they follow like camp plunderers in the train of the pitiless destroyer—or are they engendered by the deadly disease itself, acting upon a peculiar atmosphere? These are questions that we leave to *Swans*, better skilled in such phenomena of nature than we are, to answer—satisfactorily if they can. We only know that dead bodies will create a peculiar worm—and why not a deadly plague create a *peculiar fly?*"

The contributions from Philadelphia amount to $16,000; New York has sent as much or more; Baltimore as much; and other Cities and Towns large amounts.

The yellow fever is abating at New Orleans. At latest dates the deaths were but 9 a day. The fever has made its appearance at Vicksburg. And the N. Y. Express mentions a case in Williamsburg, near New York.

VERMONT ELECTION.—Royce, the nominee of the Republican (abolition) and the American parties for Governor is elected by 15,000 or 20,000 majority. The same parties have a large majority of the Legislature—about ten to one.

HONESDALE, Pa., Sept. 5.

Removal of Governor Reeder Denounced.—The Democrats of Wayne county met here last night when they endorsed the action of Governor Reeder and denounced the action of the President in his removal.

BOSTON, Sep. 6.

Another Railroad Collision.—A collision occurred on Monday on the Vermont Central Railroad between an express and a frieght train. A passenger car, filled with Spiritualists returning from their convention, was badly shattered, and a few of the occupants badly hurt.

Recent Railroad Disasters.—From the statistics of railroad disasters, compiled for the New York papers, it appears that the total number of persons killed on the various railroads in the United States from March 27, 1853, to August 29, 1855, a period of less than two and a half years, was *one hundred and ninety-six.* The number of wounded in the same time from railroad accidents was *two hundred and ninety-two!* Is it not time that the people and their legislators had directed their serious attention to some practical means of preventing this appalling waste of human lives?

Deodorising Properties of Coffee.—The *London Medical Gazette* gives the result of numerous experiments with roasted coffee, proving that it is the most powerful means, not only of rendering animal and vegetable effluvia innocuous, but of actually destroying them. A room in which meat in an advanced degree of decomposition had been kept for some time was instantly deprived of all smell, on an open coffee roaster being carried through it containing a pound of coffee newly roasted. In another room exposed to the effluvium occasioned by the clearing out of a cess-pool, so that sulphur-hydrogen and ammonia in great quantities could be chemically detected, the stench was completely removed within half a minute, on the employment of three ounces of fresh roasted coffee; whilst the other parts of the house were permanently cleared of the same smell by being simply traversed with the coffee-roaster, although the cleansing of the cesspool continued several hours after. The best mode of using the coffee as a disinfectant is to dry the raw bean, pound it in mortar, and then roast the powder on a moderately heated iron plate until it assumes a dark brown tint, when it is fit for use. Then sprinkle it in sinks or cesspools, or lay it on a plate in the room which you wish to have purified. Coffee acid or coffee oil acts more readily in minute quantities.

P. S. We make this abridgement knowing that at the present time, in this and the neighboring cities to keep the air pure in dwellings is most desirable.—*Exchange Paper.*

A Mass Meeting.—A postmaster in one of the small towns of Massachusetts was asked the other day if delegates from that village to the State Democratic Convention had been elected. He answered "no; it was rayther difficult to find delegates; but he thought he should *get himself together* and vote to go up." When this undivided phalanx of *one* shall have got himself together, the Boston Atlas suggests that he should adopt the mysterious resolution of the Chelsea Democracy, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Chelsea stand, as its organization has ever stood through years of unequal contest with wealth and numbers, on the firm and enduring basis of the national Democratic platform, wavering not, nor hesitating to sustain it now and at all times, and, in the administration of its provisions, knowing no North no South, but only a common brotherhood and a common destiny.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Chatham County—Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1855.

IT is ordered by the Court, that the day set apart for the trial of all State cases in this Court be changed from Thursday to Monday of each succeeding Term of the same; and that publication of this order be made for three successive weeks in the North Carolina Star, and Fayetteville Observer; commanding all persons concerned in transaction of State cases, either as Defendants bound over in Recognizance to Thursday of next Term, or as Witnesses for or against the State, to appear on Monday of September Term next, by 10 o'clock, A. M., or their forfeiture will be recorded against them.

And all Officers having precepts to execute and return to said Court in behalf of the State, will please take due notice of the above order and govern themselves accordingly.

Witness, William S. Gunter, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Pittsboro' the 3d Monday of March, A. D. 1855. W. S. GUNTER, C. S. C.

September 4, 1855. 34-*3w

AGENTS WANTED.

Make Money when You Can!!

THE Subscribers desire to procure the undivided time of an Agent in every County of the United States. Efficient and capable men may make several dollars per day, without risk or humbuggery of any kind. Full particulars of the nature of the business will be given by addressing the subscriber, and forwarding *one* Post Office Stamp to prepay return postage. FUREY & CO.,

No. 520, 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sept 4. 33-2tpd

DIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 28th of August, Miss ISABELLA McLENDON, in the 23d year of her age. The deceased was for several years a consistent and exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church, and was esteemed and beloved by all who knew her.

In this county, on the 23d ult., Mrs. EDITH AVERA, consort of Henry Avera, Esq., aged 49 years.

In Robeson co., on the 5th inst., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MARY POWERS, wife of Matthew Powers, and daughter of James Cain, Sr., of Bladen, aged 65 years and 4 months.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—September 10.

BACON—	12 a 13	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	35 a 36
CANDLES—E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	40 a
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12½ a 13½	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	10½ a 10¾	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	9¾ a 10	Flaxseed,	1 25 a 0 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	18 a 20	SHOT—	
Dundee,	18 a 00	Com., pr. bag,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	60 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	40 a 00
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	57 a 60
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	50 a 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	7 75 a	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	7 50 a	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	7 25 a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	7 00 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	1 10 a 1 15	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	1 50 a	St. Croix,	9½ a 10
Oats,	35 a 40	Porto Rico,	8½ a 10
Peas,	60 a	New Orleans,	8 a 8½
Rye,	80 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5½ a 5¾	WHITE LEAD—$2½	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a 4½	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	a 12½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8½ a	WOOL—	14 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon receipts light, demand large.

Cotton: up to Thursday last manufacturers controlled the market and obtained a supply, it then fell to shipper's views and sold at 10¼ to 10¾; late English news may reduce it slightly.

Flour unchanged.

Corn—stock on hand very light; sales easily made at the advanced quotations.

Wheat—sales this morning at quotations.

Flax Seed wanted at the advanced figures.

Spirits Turpentine 35 and 36.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 85, and in good demand. Spirits, market quiet and no transactions reported. Rosin ditto. Tar 2 25. Oats 35. 866 bushels Alum Salt sold on private terms.

At New York, cotton market dull and heavy under the Atlantic's news. Flour higher; Southern 8 50. At Charleston, cotton 9 to 11¼.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks' Line. Sept. 10.—Str J R Grist, with goods for S T Hawley & Son, Beasley & Houston, W R Love, Greentree, Hexter & Co, J Kyle, Dr B Robinson, A S McKay, E H Wharton, E B Wilder, Mrs S D Wheeler, R J Steele, J M Worth & Co, C W Andrews, J Worth & Son, R G Lindsay, W N Tillinghast, C L B, F Smith, J C Smith, J H & J Martine, McArn & Lilly, A Johnson, Fayetteville Mills.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line. Sept 5, Str. Rowan, and Sept. 8 Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for M W McNair & Son, D & W McLaurin, J O Boon & Co, H & E J Lilly, J W Powers & Co, J H Pritchett, J S Banks, B Creek Co, Wm Booth, H L Myrover & Co, N Gibson, Mrs Brooksbanks, J W Baker, C T Haigh & Sons, Worth & Utley, R Jones, W McIntyre, R Mitchel, T J Johnson, Cook & Johnson, P P Johnson, J L Bryan, A H Marsh, R Gray, Ray & Pearce, E J Hale & Son, J H Hall, P L Howard.

KINGSBURY FOR SALE.

COL. King the present occupant, being desirous to close up his business, we offer those valuable premises for sale.

Kingsbury is situated at the terminus of the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, eleven miles from the former place, and within three miles of King's Landing on Cape Fear River. These premises offer more business conveniences and comforts for living, perhaps than any country seat in Cumberland. On them is a neat two-story family mansion, containing seven rooms—a fire place in each, with front and rear piazza and portico, frame kitchen, sleeping apartments for servants, smoke house and dairy, with a prime well of water; and all handsomely enclosed. Also, on the premises are nine other frame buildings, with brick chimneys to each, and rooms sufficient to accommodate from fifty to sixty negroes; a frame Barn 50 by 60 feet, with stalls for forty horses, and room to hold 50 tons of forage; Carriage house, Store and Ware house; Water Grist Mill, two Cooper and two Blacksmith's Shops, Wheel Right Shop, Turpentine Sheds, &c.; all within convenient distance of the best Springs of Sandhill Water. All the buildings are new and have been erected within the last four or five years. To these valuable improvements we will add 1,500 acres of Pine Lands, and we will take $3,500 for the whole, which is $1000 less than the cost of the improvements. We have also, on the premises, and now in operation, a Steam Saw and Grist Mill, and Turpentine Distillery, which can be bought cheap.

If the right sort of a purchaser presents himself, and wishes a partner in his operations, we will furnish one with sufficient capital to conduct a profitable business.

To a Planter who has $14,000 to invest in real estate and wants the best Plantation on Cape Fear River, with a healthy country seat with all conveniences for living at hand, these premises would be a very desirable attachment to the Ashe Plantation, containing seven hundred acres of the best Cape Fear bottoms, and now in market. These two Estates are connected by a good Ferry Landing and are only three miles apart; and will be sold together or separate. For further particulars apply to T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., or the subscribers. J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7. 34-tf

Weekly Wilmington Journal, Washington N. C. Times, will publish 6 weeks, and send acc't to J. & T. Waddill.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

285 CASES Boots and Shoes just received and for sale by H. & E. J. LILLY.

Sept. 7. 34-2t

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR FALL & WINTER TRADE,

1855.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving his usual assortment of the most approved styles of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,

LADIES' GAITERS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS,

and Children's Shoes of various descriptions.

—ALSO,—

TRAVELLING and PACKING TRUNKS, and CARPET BAGS, all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Old customers and new ones are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

☞ First come, first served.

J. C. THOMSON, Old Stand, Market Square.

Sept 3, 1855. 33-tf

BY EXPRESS.

SOUTHERN HARMONY; Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, further supplies just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept 8.

50 BBLS. No. 1 HERRING.
50 " No. 3 MACKEREL.
100 CASKS LIME.

For sale by JNO. S. BANKS.

Sept. 10, 1855. 34-1w

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

THE SECOND ANNUAL FAIR of the Cumberland Agricultural Society has been POSTPONED until the 14th day of November next. Extensive preparations are now being made for it upon the Fair Grounds Persons wishing further information and those who are disposed to aid the Society by contributions to its funds, will apply to either of the Members of the Executive Committee, which consists of the following gentlemen, to-wit:

E. L. Winslow, William McMillan, Hugh McLean, A. A. McKethan, John Waddill, T. J. Robinson, E. W. Barge, William Cade, John McKellar, John A. Williams, Jesse Carver, John C. Smith, John P. McLean.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Society the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Society be directed to extend through the newspapers of the Town of Fayetteville, an invitation to the Citizens of neighboring Counties to join with us in our Annual Agricultural Fair and compete with us for the Premiums awarded to the production of general Industry.

JOHN P. McLEAN, Sec'y

Sept. 10. 34-1t

Town papers copy one time.

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Merchants in the surrounding Counties, that he has now in Store the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK of

HARDWARE,

ever opened in Fayetteville, consisting of

TABLE CUTLERY,

RAZORS, SHEARS, SCISSORS,

BUTCHER, COOK, AND SHOE KNIVES;

POCKET CUTLERY

from the most celebrated Manufacturers;

Hand, Panel, Back, Web, Compass, Mest and Fellor

SAWS:

CAST, GERMAN, AND BLISTER *STEEL;*

FILES,

from the celebrated "Cyclops' Works, Sheffield"

A large stock of William & Samuel Batcher's Files, Chisels, Plane Irons, Adzes, Drawing Knives, &c.

The Birmingham department contains a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED STOCK of

LOCKS,

of ALL KINDS, and in every variety of mounting.

ANVILS

of Wilkinson's, and Wright's make; Bright Flower, Cotter Key and solid Box *VICES;* Hand and Sledge *HAMMERS;* Trace, Log, Fifth, Tongue, Breast, Halter Tug, Lock, Back, Dog and Coil *CHAINS;* Weeding, Hilling and Grubbing *HOES.*

Guns, Pistols and Sporting Implements

Colt's and Allen's Revolvers.

A large assortment of NAILS and CASTINGS

Bench and Fancy PLANES of all kinds.

Smiths' Bellows; Farrier's Hammers, and Horse Nails.

Cotton, Wool and Horse Cards; Coffee Mills.

Stocks and Dies, Screw Plates; Steelyards.

Patent Balances; Counter and Tea Scales;

Cross Cut* and *Mill SAWS.

A large assortment of Long and D Handle SHOVELS and SPADES, of Ames', Rowland's, Thomas', and Perkins' manufacture.

Collins', Mann's and Stewart's ***AXES.***

I have also in Store, a complete assortment of

COACH GOODS;

Springs, and Axles; Dash and Top Leather; Enamelled Canvass; Hubs; Spokes; Bent Felloes; Lace; Damask; Ornaments; Trimmer's Tools, &c., &c.

I have also increased my stock of HARNESS MOUNTING; and have a large stock of Hames, Pad Trees, Bitts, Stirrups, Buckles, &c., of various patterns—japanned, plated, and full silvered.

All of which are offered at such prices as will convince Merchants, that Goods can be bought at Wholesale as LOW in Fayetteville as in the Northern Cities.

An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited.

WILLIAM BOOTH,

East End of Dobbin House Building.

Fayetteville, Sept. 10. 34-6w

266 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the above number of Acres of Land—the upper part of the Montague tract, about twelve miles above Fayetteville, and lately owned by Archibald McMillan. Any particulars respecting the Land can be had from Alex. McAlister, Kyle's Landing, or the subscriber. A bargain will be given in this Land if a call is made soon. NEILL McDUGALD.

Lisbon, N. C., Sept. 5. 34*tf

1535 ACRES OF LAND for Sale

IN ROBESON COUNTY,

2 miles from Randalsville P. O.

APPLY to the Subscriber, who lives on the premises. M. McBRYDE.

August 5. 34*tf

POCKET BOOK LOST.

IN the neighborhood of Lumberton, Robeson Co., a pocket book containing 1 Note against Wm. B. Thompson, due October 1 1855, for $111 50; 1 against Sampson Sealy, due Feb'y 26 1855, for $106; 1 against Alex. Wilkerson, due May 1855, for $10; 1 against A. J. Thompson, payable to William B. Thompson, due July 8 1855, for $31 50; 1 against Hector McNeill, payable to Elias Townsend, due Jan'y 1854, for the sum of $75—credit $38.

I forewarn all persons from trading for these Notes as I will not pay them. HENRY JENKINS

Lumberton, Aug. 17, 1855. 34-3tpd

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a Note on D. C. Campbell & Co., for Two Hundred Dollars, dated July 1 1854, with a credit of seventy-five dollars, paid about the 1st Nov. 1854. I forewarn all persons from trading for said Note, or the said D. C. Campbell & Co. from paying it to any one but myself. WM. D. TYSON.

Carbonton, Moore co., Aug. 1. 33*1t

At a Meeting of the Commissioners

of the Town of Fayetteville, held on the 1st inst., it was Ordered, that the Committees of Vigilance be requested to examine their Wards and report every Nuisance, or have the same abated.

The following compose said Committees:

Ward No. 1, C. D. Nixon, W. J. Russell, Jas. Sturdy
" 2, A. McLean, P. Taylor, M. McKinnon.
" 3, H. A. McSwain, S. Boon, E. J. Lilly
" 4, W. T. Horne, J. M. Williams, James McGilvary.
" 5, A. A. McKethan, Thomas Waddill, P. Shemwell.
" 6, Wm. McLaurin, C. Lutterloh, Jas. Husk.
" 7, W. Warden, W. Draughon, E. W. Barge

From the Minutes.

W. G. MATTHEWS, Clerk.

Sept. 5. 33-3t

R. Young and others, vs. Executors of Daniel Melvin. } In Equity

Executors of Daniel Melvin, vs. Charles Stevens, Adm'r with the Will annexed of George W. Melvin } In Equity

Executors of John Melvin, vs. Charles Stevens. } In Equity

THE parties to these suits, and all others in interest are hereby notified to be and appear before the undersigned at the Office of J. G. Shepherd, in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 8th day of October next

JESSE G. SHEPHERD,
WARREN WINSLOW,
Referees.

Sept. 5. 33-3w

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON Monday, the 12th November next I shall expose to sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, a Lot of Land, situated on Gillespie Street, joining the Mumford lot, known as the Arey lot, assigned to me for certain purposes. Terms at sale.

WARREN WINSLOW, Assignee.

Sept. 5, 1855. 33-1awtc

K. M. McPHERSON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 17, 1855. 1-tf

FALL OF 1855.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES

Having determined to relinquish the HARDWARE TRADE, we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices for CASH.

Our friends who are behind hand in their payments, are earnestly requested to pay up.

HALL & SACKETT.
August 27, 1855. 30-tf

NEW GOODS.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES AND READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered by them, which they will sell at a small advance on first cost, for Cash, or on the usual time to prompt paying customers.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
Aug 27, 1855. 30-tf

FALL GOODS, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now Receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

Foriegn and Domestic, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,

With a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

To which they invite the attention of Merchants, the Ladies and all, and which they offer at LOW PRICES for CASH, or on Time to punctual customers at Wholesale or Retail.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.
Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

FALL GOODS, 1855.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

comprising one of the

LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE ASSORTMENTS

they have ever offered.

They are disposed to sell low for Cash, or on time to prompt customers. Delinquent customers are requested to pay up.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1855. 30-6t

FIFTY TONS GUANO.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall Stock of **GROCERIES,** embracing a large and general assortment in their line, which they offer to wholesale buyers at the lowest market rates for Cash, Country Produce, or on the usual credit to prompt paying customers.

ALSO,

Fifty Tons Best Peruvian Guano, for Cash, at 3 cents per pound.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Aug. 27, 1855. 30-tf

CROCKERY, CHINA,

GLASS-WARE, &c.

I AM now opening my FALL SUPPLIES, comprising a very **GENERAL ASSORTMENT** of every thing suitable for the Country and Town Trade.

My Stock has been carefully selected, in person, from the best manufacturers and in the best markets in the Country.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS may rely upon buying from me at prices which will save them all the *trouble and delay* of ordering from the North.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, China and Glassware.
Aug. 22, 1855. 29-tf

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,

WARRANTED.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they make to order

FRENCH BURR *MILL STONES,*

warranted to be of the best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation from the best quarries in France. They also keep for sale

COLOGNE, ESOPUS and COCALICO MILL STONES,

BOLTING CLOTH and CALCINED PLASTER.

From the Senior Partner's long experience in the late firm of Egenton, Morriss & Co., of which he was a member, and their determination to give satisfaction, they assure customers their orders shall be faithfully and promptly executed.

WILLIAM HOGG & SON,
S. E. Corner of North and Centre Sts., opposite the Baltimore & Susquehanna R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
May 29, 1855. 5-yp6

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.
Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

NEW VOLUMES

OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS,

NAMELY,

EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, WESTMINSTER and LONDON QUARTERLIES, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (monthly,) commence with North British for May, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for July, 1855.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

Postage (which should be paid Quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year. Namely, 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood. Address,

L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
54 Gold Street, Corner Fulton, New York.

200 Casks Fresh Lime, Calcined

Plaster, Plastering Hair and Cement, Mackerel and Herring, by J. W. POWERS & CO.
April 19. 93tf

REMOVAL.

W. H. CARVER would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand on Green street to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. P. Montague, on Hay street, near the Market Square.

He has on hand a well selected Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes and Boots, Negro Blankets, Kerseys; also Blacksmith's Tools, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Sausage Cutters,

And a great variety of other articles well suited to the Retail and Barter Trade—much the largest stock he has ever offered in this market—which he will sell on reasonable terms, or exchange for Produce of almost any kind. A call from old friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

W. H. CARVER, Hay st.
Dec. 18, 1854. 58tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 6th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 10th day of July next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past session, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., June 23, 1855. 13tf

NEW BOOKS, &c.

FALL SMITH ABROAD; Ernest Grey, or the Sins of Society, by Maria Maxwell; Dollars and Cents, by Amy Lothrop; My Brother's Keeper, by A. B. Warner; Simms' Southward Ho; Trench's Past and Present; Kirwan's Letters to Bishop Hughes; Schaff's History of the Apostolic Church; Vanity Fair, and Pendennis, by Thackeray; Albums; School Books, &c., &c.

Indelible Ink; and Banker's Wallets, assorted.

June 25. E. J. HALE & SON.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63- tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and TWENTY Acres of Land, adjoining the Cape Fear, two miles below Fayetteville. Of this tract, about Forty acres are enclosed and under cultivation, meadow and corn land; the remainder is swamp and sand-hill, well wooded, and located for dwellings.

THOS. J. ROBINSON.
April 2. 88-tf

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.

April 20, 1855. 95tf

NEW BOOKS.

KENNETH, or the Rear of the Grand Army, by the Author of the "Heir of Redcliffe, &c."

Grace Lee, by Julia Kavanagh.

Mammon, by Mrs. Gore.

Kames' Elements of Criticism, by Rev. Jas. R. Boyd.

The American Debater.

Key to Greenleaf's National Arithmetic; Emerson's 3d part Arithmetic, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.
May 26.

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 14, 1855. 83tf

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

THE Subscribers have erected a ***STEAM SAW MILL,*** 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road, and will be prepared to furnish

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

at the shortest notice, deliverable either in town or at the Mill. Terms as reasonable as can be afforded.

Mr. Jas. F. Marsh, of the firm of Troy & Marsh, in Fayetteville, is authorised to make contracts for our Lumber.

JEFFERSON KIVETT.
DAVID KIVETT.
Cumberland Co., April 23, 1855. 94-6m

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due to Jno. M. Beasley, are in the hands of Wm. McL. McKay for collection, as longer indulgence *will not* be given, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient to save costs.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.
June 25, 1855. 12tf

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

SURRENNE'S French and English Dictionary; Lincoln's Botany; Fulton's and Eastman's Book Keeping and Copy Books; Scholar's Companion; Zachos; New American Speaker; Sargent's Standard Speaker; The Humorous Speaker; Marshall's Book of Oratory' Mitchell's Intermediate and Primary Geographies; Greenleaf's Greek Testament and Lexicon; Union Bible Dictionary, &c.

Scottish Songs, Ballads and Poems by Ainslie; Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music; Masonic Chart, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86-6m

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 30. 83-tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.
SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10. 91-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67y

JAMES E. METTS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 23, 1854. 26tf

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.

Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T WADDILL
June 26, 1855. 8tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

JONES'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 1.

THE Subscribers have for sale, the 1st vol. of Hamilton C. Jones's Reports of Law Cases in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, embracing December Term 1853 to August Term 1854. Price $5 50.

Sets or separate volumes of the Supreme Court Reports, and Law Books generally, supplied on reasonable terms. E. J. HALE & SON.
April 30. 96-

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

4000 ACRES of valuable Farming and Turpentine LAND, with the Turpentine STILL, STORE HOUSE, GOODS, and STAND, known as BEATTY'S BRIDGE, in Bladen county, are offered for sale. The Store and Still will be sold either with or without the land; so that those who wish to engage in Mercantile operations or in distilling Turpentine will do well to apply soon to

BEATTY & BROTHER.
Beatty's Bridge, July 2. 14-tf

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

I HAVE made arrangements to buy any number of Land Warrants that may be offered, at the *highest cash prices.* Owners of Warrants may send them to me and they will get the best market price.

LAND WARRANTS procured for Soldiers, Widows, and Minor heirs as usual, and all other claims prosecuted against the government, ☞ no charge made unless the claim is secured. ☜

JNO. M. ROSE.
June 15, 1855 13-3m

JUST PUBLISHED,

A New and Corrected Edition of

Devereux's Equity, Vol. 2.

FOR SOME years past this volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina has been out of print. The subscribers have printed a 2d edition, revised and corrected, which they will be happy to furnish to such gentlemen of the profession as have incomplete sets. Orders are solicited. Should they be encouraged sufficiently by the sale of this volume, they propose to follow it by a re-print of Devereux's 1st, 3d, and 4th Law, and Dev. & Battle's 1st Law, all of which are out of print. E. J. HALE & SON.
May 1855.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.
September 6, 1853. 26-tf

Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'colck. Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
June 14, 1855. 9-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

New Wagon Establishment

By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store; and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitted, intends carrying on the

Carriage-Making Business.

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES.

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.

J. D. CALLAIS.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 72-tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

Printing Press for Sale.

THE Subscribers have for sale an Imperial No. 4 Washington Hand Press, 2d hand. It will be sold cheap, deliverable in Petersburg, Va. It is said to be a good Press and in good order.

June 4, 1855. E. J. HALE & SON.

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't.
Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

To Turpentine Distillers.

I HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep, SPIRIT BARRELS, made at Mr. A. McAllister's Shop. Those in need will please call.

J. S. BANKS.
June 14, 1855. 9-tf

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855 84-

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1855. 7tf

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 12, 1855. 82tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

References:

Hon. E. C. Cabell, Hon. A. E. Maxwell, Hon. David S. Walker, State Reg., } Tallahassee, Fla.
Dr. S. C. Bruce, H. C. McLean, Esq., } Carthage, N. C.
Dr. Mallett, Rev. Geo. McNeill, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Messrs. W. M. Lawton & Co., Charleston, S. C.
June 27, 1855. 13-Y

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

ARE now putting up in this place Machinery of the most improved kind for the manufacture of SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, which will enable us to furnish a good article and at less price than they have ever been sold in this market.

—ALSO—

Ornamental Mouldings of all kind, length and size. Machinery expected in a few days for planing, tonguing and grooving Flooring.

All orders addressed to G. S. Buie & Co. will receive prompt attention.

G. S. BUIE & CO.
Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1854. 48tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This Land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

R. M. ORRELL,

AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant.

April 9, 1855. 90-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

WOODEN WARE.

THE subscriber will be prepared by the last of September to supply the demand for all kinds of Wooden Ware at prices lower than the Northern.

WANTED,

100 CORDS of JUNIPER, free of Knots.

GEO. H. MAKEPEACE.
Fayetteville, Aug. 9. 25-1m

To the Masonic Fraternity.

ANY one having copies of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the years 1812, '13, '16, '17, '23, '24, '26, '38, '43, and '46, will confer a favor on the Craft by sending them to James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville,—who, as Chairman of the Committee on Masonic History in the State, is endeavoring to collect materials. Any Numbers previous to 1811 will be gladly received. Persons friendly to the object will please notice this.

Rescue Grass Seed!!

12 BUSHELS of this celebrated Seed for sale by the subscriber. This Grass is very productive, affording two cuttings in a season, and good Winter and early Spring Pasturage. It also yields from 75 to 100 bushels of Seed to the acre, which is almost equal to Oats for Stock.

A peck of Seed will sow from ¼ to ½ an acre.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Aug. 8. 25-1m

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE following Text-Books are recommended by the STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, (HON. C. H. WILEY,) FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, THROUGHOUT THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Teachers and School Commissioners are invited to bring into use these Works as early as practicable, and thus promote Uniformity in their Course of Instruction in their various Schools.

NORTH CAROLINA READERS. Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Prepared with special reference to the Schools of the State, by PROFESSOR HUBBARD, of the State University, aided by the State Superintendent.

WEBSTER'S ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK.
WORCESTER'S ELEMENTARY DICTIONARY.
BULLIONS' ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
DAVIES' PRIMARY ARITHMETIC AND TABLE BOOK.
DAVIES' INTELLECTUAL ARITHMETIC.
DAVIES' NEW SCHOOL ARITHMETIC.
MONTEITH'S PRIMARY GEOGRAPHIES.
MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.

A. S. BARNES & CO., PUBLISHERS & BOOKSELLERS,
51 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK,

Publish several of the Books selected by the Superintendent, and can supply Merchants, in quantities to suit their wants, at the lowest Market Rates. The Books recommended are also for Sale by—

E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville.
W. L. POMEROY, Raleigh.
S. W. WHITAKER. Wilmington.
W. G. HALL, Newberne.
JAMES H. ENNIS, Salisbury and Charlotte.
E. W. OGBURN, Greensboro'.

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John Street.
August 11, 1855. 26-2m

Use the Magic Impression Paper,

FOR WRITING

WITHOUT PEN OR INK,

Copying Leaves, Plants, Flowers, Pictures, Patterns for Embroidery, Marking Linen Indellible, and MANIFOLD WRITING.

THIS article is absolutely the best portable inkstand in the known world, for a small quantity folded and placed in the pocket, constitutes a travelling inkstand which cannot be broken. No pen is needed, or any stick sharpened to a point, writes as well as the best gold pen in the universe. For drawing, it is indispensable. It is, indeed, the whole art of drawing and painting—taught in one lesson. Any leaf, flower or plant can be transferred to the pages of an album, with a minute and distinct resemblance of nature. With equal facility, pictures and embroidered patterns are taken, and have received the highest eulogiums from the fair sex; and indeed, a more tasteful present for a lady could not be produced.

This Magic Paper will also mark linen, or other articles, so as to remain perfectly indelible. All the washing in the world fails to bring it out. Any child can use it with perfect ease. With this Magic paper, likewise, *one* or *four* copies of every letter written can be secured without any additional labor whatever, making it the cheapest and most convenient article extant. It is used to great advantage by reporters of the public press, telegraphic operators, and hosts of others.

Each package contains four different colors—Black, Blue, Green and Red, with full and printed instructions, for all to use, and will last sufficiently to obtain Five Hundred distinct impressions.

It is put up in beautifully enamelled colored envelopes, with a truthful likeness of the proprietor attached. Each and every package is warranted.

PRICE—$2 per dozen, or five for $1. Single packages 25 cents. Mailed to all parts of the world on the reception of the above prices.

Address, post paid, N. HUBBELL, 167 Broadway, New York.

Opinions of the Press:

Hubbell's Magic Impression Paper.—We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column setting forth the merits of this pleasing and ingenious invention. The cheapness should induce all to give it a trial.—[Phil. Merchant.

It is unsurpassed for neatness and utility, and should meet with the sale it so richly deserves.—[Tribune.

Just what the public have so long desired, and recommends itself to every individual of taste and refinement.—[Jour. & Courier.

August 11. 26-3m

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers his HOUSE and LOT on Rowan street for sale. Also, his LAND on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about 2 miles from the Bridge, adjoining the lands of Haughton, Waddill and others. Terms made easy.

D. S. WILLIAMS.
August 11, 1855. 26-6w

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,

For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
August 7, 1855. 25tf

A COOK WANTED.

WANTED to purchase or hire, a good COOK, of good character. Inquire at this office.

July 26. 20-tf

REMOVAL.

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,

HAVE removed from their former stand on Person street, to the *North side of Hay Street,* recently occupied by Mr. R. M. Orrell, where may be found

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Ladies' Dress Goods, Gloves, Collars, Sleeves, Flouncing, L. C. Handkerchiefs, &c.,

Also, **READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, and SHOES, HATS,** and many other things.

☞ Please call and examine. ☜

JOHN T. COUNCIL, ALEXANDER RAY, JOHN A. NICHOLSON.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1855. 16-tf

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by

McLAURIN & STRANGE.
June 12, 1854. 4tf

Mitchell's Intermediate Geography,

N. C. Edition.

Brookfield's 1st Book in Composition; Union Bible Dictionary; Comstock's Philosophy; Bullions' Latin Grammar and Readers, &c., further supplies just received by E. J. HALE & SON.
Aug. 15.

DAGUERREOTYPES,

FIRST CLASS

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES

Taken at WEAR'S,

ROOMS NEAR THE MARKET

J. S. WEAR
Feb'y 1. 72-tf

SPRING GOODS, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his supply of Goods, among which are

Printed Lawns, Brilliontenes,
Grenadines, Barèges,
Crape Arpin, Silk Tissues,
Plain, figured and plain black Silks,
Colored Silks—plain, plaid, and striped,
Embroidered Crape Shawls,
Dannell's, Allen's and Biggs' Prints,
Ginghams—French and others,
Bonnet, Neck and Cap Ribbons,
Straw and Silk Bonnets,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Linen Damask Table Cloths,
Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bleached Shirting and Sheetings,
Brown " "
Ready-Made Clothing.

With many other Goods. All of which are offered at the lowest market price.

March 16, 1855. 84-tf

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

Wilmington, N. C., February 1.

Mr. W. H. Lippitt,—Dear Sir:—Without any suggestion or solicitation whatever on your part I take plensure in adding my testimony to the efficacy of your Specific for the cure of dysentery and kindred complaints. Having been for three years afflicted with a disease of this character, and employing the services of three of the best physicians in this place, with but slight advantage, I was induced to try your medicine, and after following the prescriptions and taking several bottles, am now perfectly restored. I believe your Specific to be a most excellent and valuable medicine, and feel no hesitation in recommending it to the public. So far from being a nostrum as too many of the popular medicines of the day are, I believe it to be superior for the cure of the disease indicated above, to any other known medicine.

I am truly yours, &c. M. BRYAN

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by
W. H. LIPPITT, Chemist and Druggist,
Wilmington, N. C.

Sold by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist, Fayetteville, and by Druggists generally.

June 27. 13-6m

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, }

THE fourth session of this Institution will commence Monday, the 2d of July 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders.

The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

Tuition, $8, $12 and $16 per session of 21 weeks.
Board, wood and washing, $6 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery co., N. C., June 18, 1855. 44*tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.
Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS,

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph.

☞ The above kept for sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1855.

William Gaddy *vs.* Michael C. Nash.

Original Attachment Levied in the hands of Nealy M. Hubbard, as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case—Michael C. Nash—resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the defendant to be and appear before our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise Judgment by default final will be entered against him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1855.

J. WHITE, Clerk.
32*6w]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1855.

Joseph Allen, administrator of Moody Hugh dec'd, *vs.* Frances Kindred and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Frances Kindred, John Powell and wife Mary, Hezekiah Maske, DeLane Maske, Dudley Maske, Levi Hines and wife Ann, William Scott and wife Elizabeth, Williamson Knox, William May, Moody May, John May, Hugh Ross, William Ross and Hezekiah Ross, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the case heard exparte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1855. J. WHITE, Clerk.
32*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1855.

Delia Turner and Mary Turner, in support of the last Will and Testament of Ausburn Turner, *vs.* Elizabeth Allen Hathers.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Green Turner, one of the next of kin of Ausburn Turner, dec'd, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said Green Turner to be and appear before the Justices of the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to make himself a party to and to see to said proceedings, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the case heard exparte as to him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1855, and in the 80th year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.
32*6w

Bank Checks for sale at this Office.